Business Announcements.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY
A. S. WATSON & Co.
have been appointed Sole Agents in Hongkong for the Sale of
NALDIRE'S TABLETS,
FOR DESTROYING FLEAS IN DOGS.
N.B.—A small overland shipment just received, ex S. S. *Delhi*.
1226] [Jy3

GEORGE GLASSE,
(FIVE YEARS MANAGER TO KINSFORD & Co., PICCADILLY LONDON, AND 28, PLACE VENDOME, PARIS),
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN CHEMIST, VICTORIA DISPENSARY, HONGKONG.
SHIPS' MEDICINE-CHESTS SUPPLIED AND REFITTED.
tf 2036 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1867.

JOHN THOMPSON & Co.
DISPENSING & ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,
AND
SODA WATER MANUFACTURERS.
Ships medicine chests supplied and refitted.
INTERNATIONAL DISPENSARY, 23, *Wellington Street*, HONGKONG.
tf 886 Hongkong, 11th May, 1868.

PRICKLY HEAT.
THOMPSON'S Non-poisonous Lotion for Prickly Heat and Mosquito Bites, is guaranteed to give instantaneous relief. Price $1. To be had only at the INTERNATIONAL DISPENSARY, 23, *Wellington Street*, Hongkong.
JOHN THOMPSON & Co.
tf 887 Hongkong, 11th May, 1868.

NOTICE.
RENTS AND ACCOUNTS COLLECTED with despatch, and DISTRAINT WARRANTS FOR RENT issued and executed.
SECURITY IF REQUIRED.
THOS. W. BARRINGTON, 53 *Wyndham Street*.
tf 333 Hongkong, 18th February, 1868.

SAIL MAKING, CANVASS WORK, &c.
AWNINGS, TENTS, and Window SHADES, made to order. FLAGS of all nations made. Travelling TRUNKS, neatly covered. Floor CARPETS made and fitted, MATTING, Floor CLOTH, &c., fitted to order. PUNKAHS made and put up. Also, Billiard Room MATS, Hall MATS, &c. Postal BAGS made according to regulations.
All orders promptly executed at moderate terms.
JAMES HAYES, SAIL MAKER, &c.,
tf1851 DUDDELL STREET, HONGKONG. [J2

NEWS AGENCY.
J. B. MORRIS, News Agent, Hongkong, being now prepared to receive orders for any Newspaper or Magazine, published in England or the United States of America, at prices as low as those charged by any Home Agency, begs to solicit the support of the reading Public, and assures those who may favour him with their Orders that the same shall be executed faithfully and promptly.
The latest copies of the best English and American Newspapers received by every mail steamer, also the latest copies of the Shanghai and Japan papers.
For subscription lists, with prices, &c., Apply to J. B. MORRIS, Care of Messrs. BOWRA & Co., *Hongkong*.
1y 461 Hongkong, 5th March, 1868.

PORTRAITS.
MR. J. THOMSON is prepared to take PORTRAITS, VIEWS, and other PHOTOGRAPHS.—Rooms, Commercial Bank Buildings, *Queen's Road*.
tf 536 Hongkong, 16th March, 1868.

PLATT AND NEWTON, Successors to WM. T. COLEMAN & Co.
SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NEW YORK.—117, FRONT STREET. SAN FRANCISCO.—CALIFORNIA AND FRONT STREETS.
6m] 956

PATERSON & HANDLEY.
HOUSE & SHIP PLUMBERS; COPPER and ZINC WORKERS, and GAS FITTERS.
18, *Queen's Road West*, And ACHEONG'S YARD, *Praya West*.
tf 2255 Hongkong, 1st October, 1867.

榮 記 號 煤
WING-KEE COAL SHOP.
THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the Public that his Shop had been established since 1855, at *Endicott's Lane*, and that he has always a great quantity of Best COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.
1y 401 Hongkong, 27th February, 1868.

...ERS.

	Flag & Rig	Tons	Consignees	Destination
			HONGKONG.	
...valier	Brit.	sh	780 Gorasso & Co	M'bourne & S'ney
...	Brit.	bk	481 C. & O. Co	
...rett	Amr.	sh	784 Olyphant & Co	San F'ncisco
...nson	Brit.	sh	821 Bisley & Co	F't or Charter
			Receiving Vessels, & Hulks.	
...	P. M.		283 Harbor Master	Gunpowder
...	Brit.	sh	1000 P. & O. S. N. Co	
...			865 A. MacDonnell	
... Daly	Brit.	bk	816 Water Police	
			WHAMPOA.	
			Steamers.	
...dill	Brit.	str	101 Achrong	
			Sailing Vessels.	
...row	Brit.	bk	548 Borneo Co. Limited	River Plate
...pson	Brit.	sh	771 Gilman & Co	
...amer	Brit.	bk	320 Chinese	
...uan	Bri...	sh	793 Gibb, Livingston & Co	London
...ller	Dan.	bk	285 Borneo Co. Limited & Co	
...orne	Brit.	bk	290 Aug. Heard & Co	London
...ivan	Brit.	sh	715 D. Lapraik & Co	Repairing
...ilton	Brit.	bk	281 Melchers & Co	Tientsin
...ward	Brit.	bk	320 Russell & Co	
King	Brit.	bk	262 Gifford & Co	
Ob...	Nor.	bk	256 Siemssen & Co	Saigon
...leon	N. G.	bk	188 Schellhass & Co	
...eder	Brit.	sch	200 Wm. Pustau & Co	
...nan	N. G.	bk	240 Wm. Pustau & Co	London
			CONSULTING IN WHAMPOA REACH.	
			Dane's Is. Dock Co's Chop	
			Hongkong & W'poa Dock Co's Chop	
			Lorcha "Spy," belonging to Customs	
			MACAO.	
...	Port.	bg	Order	Uncertain
...	Port.	bk	Order	Uncertain
...ilsot	Amer.	str	140 Thos. Hunt & Co	
...ates	Amr.	str	Thos. Hunt & Co	
...lla	Ital.	sh	Order	
...iane	C. Am.	sh	093 Captain	
			† *Running between Canton and Macao.*	
			CANTON.	
...ard	H.I.C.M.	g-b		
...rry	H.I.C.M.	g-b	Customs Chop	
...ards	H.I.C.M.	Str.		
...art	H.I.C.M.	g-b		
...ills	H.I.C.M.	g-b		
			FOOCHOW.	
			In port on 17th July, 1868.	
...ann	N. G.	bk	236 Aug. Heard & Co.	Australia
...oud	Brit.	sh	845 Gilman & Co	London
...ing	Brit.	sh	571 Jardine, Matheson & Co	Shanghai
...ren	Brit.	bk	330 J. Silverlock & Co	Uncertain
...ieks	N. G.	bk	739 Siemssen & Co	Australia
...ens	Oth.	bk	240 Russell & Co	Australia
...ale	Brit.	sh	761 Olyphant & Co	London
...ibe	Fren.	sh	698 Order	Uncertain
...gan	Brit.	sh	784 Gibb, Livingston & Co	London
...ebl	N. G.	bg	168 Russell & Co	Australia
...itz	N. G.	bk	214 Turner & Co	Australia
...ize	Brit.	sch	130 E. U. How & Co	Towing
...pel	Brit.	str	Order	Uncertain
...ten	N. G.	sh	146 Gibb, Livingston & Co	Australia
...son	Brit.	sch	174 Gilman & Co	Australia
...ay	Brit.	sh	814 Gilman & Co	London
...ldl	Brit.	bk	218 J. Silverlock & Co	Australia
...ien	Dan.	bk	184 Gilman & Co	Australia
...son	Brit.	bk	437 Jardine, Matheson & Co	Uncertain
...ams	Brit.	sh	697 Jardine, Matheson & Co	London
...t	Brit.	sh	825 Birley & Co	London
...ac	Brit.	sh	602 Gilman & Co	London
...an	Brit.	bk	694 Olyphant & Co	London
...ng	Nor.	sch	165 Gilman & Co	Australia
...on	Brit.	sh	705 Olyphant & Co	London
...ck	Brit.	bk	853 Olyphant & Co	London
...ter	Brit.	sh	626 Jardine, Matheson & Co	London

...the proprietor, by W. H. BELL, Wyndham Street, Hongkong

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 8861 號一十六百三千二第 日八十月六 年辰戊治同 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 6TH AUGUST, 1868. 西 禮 號六月八英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH

Arrivals.

Aug. 5, SUWONADA, Amer. str., 1802, Javne, Shanghai, 1st August, General.—AUG. HEARD & Co.
Aug. 5, H.C.M. Str. VENCEDORA, Guerra, Manila, 1st August, Mails.—SPANISH CONSUL.
Aug. 5, MARTHA, North Ger. bk., 221, Haje, Chefoo, 1st July, Beans.—MELCHERS & Co.
Aug. 5, AZOF, Brit. str., 800, Johnson, Foochow, 2nd August, Amoy, 3rd, and Swatow, 4th, General.—P. & O. Co.

Departures.

None.

Clearances,

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
AUGUST 5TH.
None.

Passengers.

Per *Suwonada*, str., from Shanghai,—Madame Morris, Messrs. Russel, Roper, St Croix, 2 Priests, and 64 Chinese.

Reports.

The American steamer *Suwonada* reports having left Shanghai at 3.15 P.M. Experienced the first part of passage fine weather with light S.W. winds, latter part very heavy sea and strong E. winds, ship rolling heavily. Arrived at Hongkong, at 10 A.M., August 5th.

The British steamer *Azof* from the East Coast, reports having experienced moderate weather on leaving Foochow, but latterly strong gale from E.N.E. and N.E. with heavy sea.

The North German schooner *Engelbert* reports having spoken off Breaker point, the British barque *Eveline Wood* from Sunderland to Shanghai; 128 days out, all well. Wished to be reported.

Auction Sales To-day.

J. M. ARMSTRONG.
Sundry Articles.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office until Noon THIS DAY, the 6th August, 1868, for the hire of Houses containing from 4 to 6 Rooms, suitable for Officers' Quarters.
The Rent to be stated exclusive of Taxes.
REDMOND UNIACKE, *Deputy Commissary General.*
Controller's Office, Commissariat, Hongkong, 1st August, 1868. [6d 1423

THE "CHINESE RECORDER AND MISSIONARY JOURNAL" is published monthly, by Revd. S. L. BALDWIN, Foochow, price $2 per annum.
Subscriptions received and single copies for sale by
J. B. MORRIS, At Messrs. BOWRA & Co.'s, *Queen's Road.*
7d 1424 Hongkong, 1s August, 1868.

FOR SALE.
300 TONS best picked Keelung COAL, just arrived, per *Stag*. Apply to REYNVAAN BROTHERS & Co.
tf 1448 Hongkong, 4th August, 1868.

FOR SALE.
A SPLENDID quiet Bay PONY, with saddle and bridle, complete. Address H. S., *Daily Press* Office.
7d 1437 Hongkong, 3rd August, 1868.

J. W. WOOD,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, GENERAL AVERAGE ADJUSTER, SURVEYOR OF DAMAGED GOODS.
Office, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. Medical Hall, *Queen's Road.*
tf 1376 Hongkong, 25th July, 1868.

FORMOSA COAL DEPOT AT KILUNG.
HAS on hand a large stock of Coal of *best quality*, and is prepared to supply Steamers and Sailing vessels with quick despatch at Current rates, or deliver the same under Contract at Hongkong; and any Treaty port in China.
The Depot, drawing supplies from the best mines only, intends to provide a superior article, *free of the Surface Coal*, that has hitherto prejudiced Consumers.
MILISCH & Co., *Agents.*
tf 835 Kilung, 2nd May, 1868.

PORTRAITS.
MR. J. THOMSON is prepared to take PORTRAITS, VIEWS, and other PHOTOGRAPHS,—Rooms, Commercial Bank Buildings, *Queen's Road.*
tf 536 Hongkong, 16th March, 1868.

NOW READY
BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1867. Price $10
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

THE MEMBERS of the late HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS, are hereby requested to return without delay to the Undersigned the RIFLES they have been allowed to retain pending sanction for their purchase, the same not having been allowed.
H. COHEN.
tf 681 Hongkong, 14th March, 1867.

NOTICE.
HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK Co., LIMITED.
STEAM-TUG "FAME,"
110 H. P. NOMINAL,
With disconnecting Engines.
THIS powerful TUG is available at any moment to Berth Vessels in Harbour, or Tow them to or from sea.
For particulars, apply to the Captain on board, or to the Office of the Company, *d'Aguilar Street*, Hongkong.
JOHN S. LAPRAIK, *Secretary.*
2296 Hongkong, 19th October, 1866.

NOTICE.
THE STEAM TUG "ISLAND QUEEN," 130 H.P. NOMINAL,
COMMENCED to ply on the River Min and adjacent waters early in the Spring, and is now available to berth ships at the anchorage, and to tow to and from sea, at usual rates.
For further information apply to Messrs. E. H. How & Co., Foochow, or to the Undersigned.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 280 Hongkong, 11th February, 1868.

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned, having purchased the Interest of the WANCHI STEAM BAKERY, begs to notify the Public of Hongkong and Shipmasters that he is prepared to furnish Daily Supplies of Soft BREAD, in various forms, to any part of the Colony.
Also, SHIP BREAD, of best quality and at low rates, constantly on hand, or baked in quantities at short notice.
Also, WATER, BUTTER, SODA and SUGAR BISCUITS, by the Barrel, Tin or Pound.
Also, CORN and RYE MEAL, HOMINY, CORN STARCH, BI-CARB SODA, SALERATUS, and CREAM OF TARTAR.
FLOUR of best Brands constantly on hand, supplied by the Barrel, Bag, Tin or Pound.
CAKES of all kinds baked to order.
The above is under the Superintendence of Mr. JONATHAN PARSONS, and all orders forwarded to him, at the Bakery—or left at Messrs. THOS. HUNT & Co.'s, will receive prompt attention.
L. P. WARD.
3m 333 Hongkong, 17th February, 1868.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—5,000,000 of Dollars.
Court of Directors:—
Chairman—GEORGE J. HELLAND, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—GEORGE F. HEARD, Esq.
W. H. Forbes, Esq. | James B. Taylor, Esq.
Sal. D. Sassoon, Esq. | A. Joost, Esq.
William Lemann, Esq. | James P. Duncanson, Esq.
Julius Menke, Esq. | Richard Rowett, Esq.
Managers:—
Hongkong—Victor Kresser, Esq., Chief Manager.
Shanghai—David McLean, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
[illegible]
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
VICTOR KRESSER, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East.
tf 1062] Hongkong, 17th June, 1868.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL PAID-UP £750,000.
With power to increase to £1,500,000.
Reserve Fund, £145,902 14s. 8d.
Head Office—No. 65, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.
COURT OF DIRECTORS.
George Garden Nicol, Esq.—*Chairman.*
Donald Larnach, Esq.
George May, Esq.
Sir Frederick J. Halliday.
James M. Robertson, Esq.
Ellis James Gilman, Esq.
David Trail Robertson, Esq.—*Chief-Manager.*
LONDON BANKERS.
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank.
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. Clarke, Sons, & Rawlins, Coleman St.
AUDITORS.
Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co., Public Accountants.
J. Smith, Esq., of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., Bombay.
James Joseph Mackenzie, Esq., late of Messrs. Dent & Co., China.
Branches and Agencies.
Bombay.
Calcutta.
Madras.
Ceylon { Colombo. Kandy. Galle.
Singapore.
Penang.
Foochow.
Shanghai.
Yokohama.
Hankow.
Mauritius.
Saigon.
Batavia.
EDINBURGH DEPOSIT AGENCY, 128, George Street.
CHARLES PEARSON, Esq., C.A.—Agent.
HONGKONG BRANCH.
Current deposits.—Accounts are kept on which no interest is allowed and no charge made for collecting Bills, Cheques, &c.
Fixed deposits.—Are received via:—
Repayable at 12 months' ......6% per annum.
" at 6 " ......5% per annum.
The Bank discounts Local Bills, and Notes payable in Hongkong having at least two approved names unconnected in general partnership, and makes advances on approved Banking Securities.
Exchange.
The Bank issues drafts on its London Office, and on the London Joint Stock Bank at four months' sight, also on its Branches above; and Agents in Scotland, Ireland, Melbourne, Sydney, and Towns in Australia, New Zealand, &c., and grants Circular Notes for the use of travellers negotiable in all Towns of importance throughout the world.
Bills payable in Europe or in any of the above mentioned places are purchased or remitted for collection.
Further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the office, or on application by letter to the Manager.
Office hours:—10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.
WILLIAM JACKSON, *Manager.*
2, Queen's Road, 24th July, 1867.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th May, 1848, and by Imperial Decrees of 25th July, 1854, and 31st December, 1866.
RECOGNISED BY THE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL,—Francs 80,000,000,—£3,200,000.
CAPITAL PAID-UP,—Francs 70,000,000,—£2,800,000.
Capital to be paid-up, 15th September, 1868,—Francs 10,000,000,—£400,000.
RESERVED FUND,—Francs 20,000,000,—£800,000.
LONDON BANKERS—UNION BANK OF LONDON.
HEAD OFFICE: 14, RUE BERGERE, PARIS. AGENCIES AT LONDON, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, SAIGON, SAINT DENIS, (ILE DE LA REUNION,) AND YOKOHAMA.
HONGKONG AGENCY.
THIS BANK issues Drafts on its Paris Head Office on the UNION BANK OF LONDON, and on its Agencies in London, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon, and Yokohama, and on the principal places of Commerce on the Continent of Europe, India, America, China, Australia, &c.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, upon which no Commission is charged, and no Interest allowed.
BILLS on Europe, India, America, Australia, &c. &c., are purchased or remitted for collection.
LOCAL BILLS discounted, and LOANS granted on Merchandize, &c., &c.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, available for the purchase of Merchandize in all parts of the World, on terms to be ascertained on application to the Manager.
E. DELBANCO, *Manager.*
Offices in Hongkong:—BANK BUILDINGS, QUEEN'S ROAD.
Hongkong, April, 1868. [700

SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
NOTICE.
HOLDERS of Certificates of Shares in the SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, are requested to send them to the Agents of the Company, to be replaced by Receipts representing the amount of the old shares, and the stock dividend added, pending the issue of New Share Certificates.
ROWLEY MILLER, *Secretary and Auditor.*
tf 420 Shanghai, 24th February, 1868.

THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 30th August, 1851.
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000.
RESERVED FUND, £444,000.
Court of Directors,
Harry George Gordon, Esq., Chairman.
William Scott Binny, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.
James Blyth, Esq.
Duncan James Kay, Esq.
J. Binny Key, Esq.
Alexander Mackenzie, Esq.
Lestock Robert Reid, Esq.
James Walker, Esq.
Charles J. F. Stuart, Esq., Chief-Manager.
Bankers.
The Bank of England.
The Union Bank of London.
Agents in Scotland.
National Bank of Scotland.
Commercial Bank of Scotland.
Agent in Edinburgh.
8, Dundas City.
[illegible]
Agents in Ireland.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.
The National Bank.
Head Office.
Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.
Branches and Agencies.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, PONDICHERRY, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, POINT DE GALLE, MAURITIUS, MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, SINGAPORE, FOOCHOW, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA.
HONGKONG BRANCH.
The Corporation receive Money on Deposit repayable on Demand, upon which no Interest is allowed. Current accounts are kept with Firms and Individuals, free of Commission.
Money is also received on Fixed Deposit, repayable at Twelve, Six, and Three Months' notice. Rates of interest may be known on application either at the office of the Corporation or by letter addressed to the Manager.
Notice of withdrawal may be given at the time of deposit.
The Corporation discount Bills and Notes payable in Hongkong, having at least two approved names unconnected in general partnership; and they advance upon Bullion and Merchandize, not of a perishable nature, in the custody of the Bank.
Exchange.
The Corporation grant Drafts on the Bank of England payable on demand, on the Union Bank of London at Four or Six Months' sight, and on the Head office at shorter sight.
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers are issued, negotiable in all places of importance throughout the world.
Drafts are granted on the several Branches and Agencies of the Corporation, as above, at the Exchange of the day, and on the proper address being furnished will be forwarded direct to the Payees by the Corporation.
Bills payable in Europe or in any of the above places are purchased or remitted for collection.
Approved Bills payable in San Francisco are also purchased by the Corporation, and drafts granted, at rates of exchange equivalent to those ruling on London.—Bills of Exchange on San Francisco, or the Atlantic Ports, will likewise be remitted for collection, at the option of Constituents.
All cheques or orders to be made payable to "The Oriental Bank Corporation."
Information as to the rules of business may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the Manager.
Office hours 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.
JAMES BERWICK, *Acting Manager.*
249 Hongkong, 1st January, 1868.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of the SHAREHOLDERS in this CORPORATION will be held at the Head Office of the BANK, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the Thirteenth day of August proximo, at three o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors, together with a statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1868.
By order of the Court of Directors.
VICTOR KRESSER, *Chief Manager.*
18d 1377 Hongkong, 27th July, 1868.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Agents at Hongkong:—Messrs. AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the half-yearly interest, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, will be payable to the Shareholders at the LONDON and COUNTY BANK, Lombard Street, London, on and after the 8th July, 1868.
JAS. LE GEYT DANIELL, *Secretary.*
London, 10th June, 1868. [1m 1414

GREAT REDUCTION!!!
OPPOSITION IS THE LIFE OF TRADE.
ON and after July 1st next, our price for Cartes de Visite will be Reduced to $8 per dozen, for Cash only. Small Profits and quick Returns. A cheap article is not necessarily Bad.
FLOYD & Co.
tf 1157 Hongkong, 22nd June, 1868.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.
MESSRS. FLOYD & Co. beg most respectfully to inform their subscribers, that the series of Views of Hongkong, &c., &c., published by them, will be ready for selection on Saturday next.
In consequence of the great demand for these magnificent Views, orders will be executed in form as subscribed.
In Sets of 50 ... ... $25
In " " 25 15
tf 1348 Hongkong, 22nd July, 1868.

THE Undersigned begs to inform the Ladies of Hongkong, that Mademoiselle FELICIE has arrived per last French mail, S.S. "*Hooghly*," and brought a large Assortment of all kinds of the newest TRIMMINGS in season, from Paris.
We also wish to introduce Mademoiselle FELICIE to our Lady Customers, hoping she will meet with their approval. Mademoiselle FELICIE has done business in first-class houses in Paris and London, and has a well-known reputation as a first-class Artist in the Dress, Millinery, and Mantle making departments.
We have also received the latest fashions and patterns now worn in Europe.
ALEX. BOYER.
tf 1267 Hongkong, 8th July, 1868.

REMOVAL.
THE Undersigned have REMOVED their Stock of Shipchandlery, Lamps, and General Merchandise, to the *Praya* front of their *Queen's Road* Premises.
DE SILVER & Co.
tf 1114 Hongkong, 16th June, 1868.

NOTICE.
THE Office of the Agency of P. M. S. S. COMPANY is REMOVED to *Praya West*, next box below HARBOR MASTER'S Office.
GEO. F. BOWMAN, *Agent.*
tf 2491 Hongkong, 29th October, 1867.

NOTICE.
THE Office of the Undersigned has been REMOVED to the late premises of the AGRA BANK, *Queen's Road*.
LANDSTEIN & Co.
tf 1203 Hongkong, 30th June, 1868.

MRS. VINTON'S PRIVATE FAMILY BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT *Hollywood Road*, next door to the HOTEL DE EUROPE.
tf 661 Hongkong, 12th March, 1867.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction,
THIS DAY,
the 6th August, 1868, at 12 o'clock,—
At his Sales Room, Commercial Bank Buildings,
20 Cases Preserved VEGETABLES.
25 " do. MEATS.
50 Casks Pearl BARLEY.
20 Boxes STARCH.
50 Barrels ROSIN.
20 Piculs BICHE DE MAR.
100 Dozen Brass BOLTS.
175 " do. HINGES.
50 Drums Zinc PAINT.
70 " OIL.
15 Barrels BUTTER.
50 " PORTER.
50 " BEER.
30 Cases BRANDY.
20 " OLD TOM &c. &c.
And,
For account of the concerned,
22 Bales Cotton DUCK.
50 Cases ROSELLE.
And,
At 1 o'clock p.m.,—
2 COWS and a CALF.
1 DONKEY.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG, *Auctioneer.*
1450 Hongkong, 5th August, 1868.

BOWRA & Co.
WILL sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms,
TO-MORROW,
the 7th August, 1868, at 11 o'clock A.M.—
By order of W. H. ALEXANDER, Esq., Registrar of the Supreme Court of Hongkong,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Wearing APPAREL, JEWELLERY, &c., &c., &c., and the well-known fast sailing Yacht "ZEPHYR."
Belonging to the intestate estates of the late Hurst, Lloyd, Redmond, and W. J. Lowndes.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
1453 Hongkong, 5th August, 1868.

GENERAL WEEKLY AUCTION.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction,
TO-MORROW,
the 7th Instant, at Noon,
In their Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,
The following GOODS, viz:—
An Invoice of Coward's OILMAN'S STORES, including MUSTARD, VINEGAR, SAUCES, Lemon SYRUP, Tart FRUITS, JAMS, JELLIES, Candied PEEL, CURRANTS, FIGS, ALMONDS, RAISINS, PEARL BARLEY, TAPIOCA, MACCARONI, Potted MEATS, BLOATERS, BACON, CHEESES, &c., &c.
An Invoice of Coward's PERFUMERY, &c., including Cod Liver OIL, ESSENCES, Smelling SALTS, Circassian CREAM, POMADES, Honey SOAPS, &c., &c.
GLASSWARE, including DISHES, BOWLS, PLATES, Salt CELLARS, CENTRES and STANDS, Tobacco JARS, Finger GLASSES, BASINS, &c., &c.
A fine Collection of Framed ENGRAVINGS.
3 Cases Bent's Water CRACKERS.
20 " RIFLES and BAYONETS.
3 Hhds. Boiled LINSEED OIL.
20 Pieces Fancy DOESKIN,
10 " " FLANNEL.
10 " MELTONS.
Tooth BRUSHES, Table KNIVES, Mathematical INSTRUMENTS, Japanned TRAYS, Key RINGS, India RUBBER, Brass PADLOCKS, Leather CLOTH, Cash BOXES, INKSTANDS, Toilet COMPANIONS, Backgammon BOARDS.
3 Handsome Mahogany Folding Bagatelle TABLES, with Cues, Balls, &c., complete.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
1449 Hongkong, 5th August, 1868.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
VALUABLE LIBRARY.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on
MONDAY,
the 17th August, 1868, at 2 P.M.,
In their Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—
A valuable Collection of BOOKS, including a complete copy of the British Essayists, a perfect edition of the British Poets, in 50 volumes, a number of Scientific Works, and many other literary productions of the first order. Being the Property of a gentleman who has given up Housekeeping.
Catalogues will be issued shortly, after which the Books may be sold by private contract.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
1286 Hongkong, 13th July, 1868.

NEWSPAPER BUSINESS FOR SALE.
THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Proprietor (who is compelled to give up business on account of ill health), to sell the Copyright of the
"FRIEND OF CHINA,"
together with the Printing Establishment and Office Furniture.
Unless previously disposed of by Private Contract, it will be offered for Sale by Public Auction on the
13TH AUGUST NEXT,
At their Sales Rooms, Kiangse Road, Shanghai. Specimens of the Type can be seen, and further particulars obtained on application to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. *Shanghai.*
AND
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., *Hongkong.*
tf 1353 Hongkong, 24th July, 1868.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Trustees of DENT & Co.'s Estate, to sell by Public Auction,
(*if not previously disposed of by Private Sale*),
On an early day in November next,
On the Ground—
The BUILDINGS known as DENT & Co.'s HONGKONG PRAYA PROPERTY, measuring 208 feet in frontage by 175 feet in depth, situated on Marine Lot No. 7, and consisting of
One DWELLING HOUSE in the Eastern Wing, containing 5 Rooms on the 1st Floor and 8 Rooms on the 2nd Floor, with Bath Rooms, Kitchens, Out Offices, &c., &c., with Gas and Water laid on, and a Godown below, capable of holding about 2,000 Tons.
The Centre BUILDING, known as DENT & Co.'s Offices, containing 8 Rooms, Compradore's Quarters, Spacious Fire-proof Treasury, and Godown, capable of holding about 1,000 Tons.
One DWELLING HOUSE in the Western Wing, containing 5 Rooms on the 1st Floor and 6 Rooms on the 2nd Floor, with Bath Rooms, Kitchens, Out Offices, &c., &c., with Gas and Water laid on, and a Godown below of about 2,000 Tons capacity.
Crown Rent $917.64 per annum.
These Buildings have only been erected two years, and are built of Granite and Brick, the woodwork being Teak throughout.
The whole of this Property to be sold either in one or more lots, to suit purchasers.
TERMS OF SALE.—One third of the purchase money to be paid on fall of the hammer, one-third two months after sale, and the balance four months after sale, in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. Transfer expenses to be borne by the purchasers.
For further particulars or details of plans apply to
MESSRS. BREMNER & LAYCOCK, 4, *Austin Friars, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.*,
Or, Hongkong, to the Undersigned,
MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co.
tf 1084 Hongkong, 12th June, 1868.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at the Godowns of Messrs. JOHN BURD & Co., on
SATURDAY,
the 8th instant, at 11 o'clock A.M.,—
15 Hogsheads COCOA-NUT OIL.
15 Drums PAINT OIL.
4 Pieces BUNTING.
46 Baskets CHAMPAGNE.
19 Cases Superior California CHAMPAGNE.
50 Cases SELTZER WATER.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
H. KLÆB, *Auctioneer.*
1462 Hongkong, 6th August, 1868.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Trustees of DENT & Co.'s Estate to sell by Public Auction (if not previously disposed of by Private Sale), on
SATURDAY,
the 8th day of August next,—
All that piece of GROUND on Shameen, Canton, known as DENT & Co.'s Shameen Property, and consisting of Lots 11 and 28, and the Western Half of Lots 12 and 29, occupying an area of 37,835 square feet, together with the Four room BUNGALOW erected on the Property.
The Property is held under British Government lease, and is subject to an Annual Ground Rent of Fifteen Thousand Copper Cash.
The Sale will take place at 3 P.M., at Messrs. DENT & Co.'s offices, on the Praya, Hongkong.
TERMS OF SALE.—One half of the purchase-money to be paid on fall of the hammer, and balance on completion of transfer. The Property to be at Purchaser's risk on fall of the hammer.
For further particulars, apply to
W. N. MIDDLETON, *Auctioneer.*
1270 Hongkong, 10th July, 1868.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Trustees of DENT & Co.'s Estate to sell by Public Auction (if not previously disposed of by Private Sale), on
SATURDAY,
the 5th day of September next,—
The Property situated at the corner of *Wellington Street* and *d'Aguilar Street*, on a portion of Inland Lot No. 137, and known as DENT & Co.'s STABLES.
The Property has a frontage of about 97 feet in *Wellington Street*, 76 feet on *d'Aguilar Street*, and comprises an area of about 7,370 square feet.
The Sale will take place on the Premises, at 3 P.M.
TERMS OF SALE.—One half of the purchase-money to be paid on fall of the hammer, and balance on completion of transfer. The Property to be at Purchaser's risk on fall of the hammer.
For further particulars, apply to
W. N. MIDDLETON, *Auctioneer.*
1271 Hongkong, 10th July, 1868.

HAIR BRAIDING.
PERSONS desirous of preserving their friends hair in as useful as well as ornamental style (as Watchguard, Necklace, Bracelet, Brooch, Buttons, Studs, Charms, &c.) may secure the same at a moderate rate by applying to M. McD., office of this paper.
7d 1443 Hongkong, July 30th, 1868.

THE HONGKONG, CANTON, & MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE.
THE Dividend at the rate of $4.50 per Share, declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of the Shareholders on the 11th inst., will be paid at the Office of the General Agents on and after THURSDAY, the 16th instant.
By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *General Agents.*
tf 1290 Hongkong, 14th July, 1868.

HONGKONG LIGHTERING AND STORAGE COMPANY.
THE above Company are now prepared to LAND or SHIP CARGO in First-class Boats, and to take the entire discharge of ships, by contract. Also, to store Goods in First-class Granite Godowns, at moderate rates.
J. S. HOOK, SON & Co., *Managers.*
tf 2950 Hongkong, 18th December, 1867.

THE UNION DOCK COMPANY OF HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA, LIMITED.
THE Company respectfully beg to call the attention of Ship Owners, Consignees, and Masters of Vessels to their establishments at WHAMPOA and HONGKONG, which offer every facility for the DOCKING and REPAIRS of Vessels of all classes.
Their Docks at Whampoa are in good working order, and are pumped out by Steam, and the Workshops comprise the different departments of Shipwright, Blacksmith, Boilermaker, and Machine works. Materials supplied of the best kind and on the most reasonable terms. A jetty with a pair of powerful lifting shears, alongside of which masts and boilers can be taken out of Vessels.
Their Hongkong establishment comprises also the different departments of Shipwright, Blacksmith, Boilermaker and Machine works, and possesses a pair of lifting shears.
Their Granite Dock at Kowloon, most advantageously situated, solidly built, and of full dimensions to admit the docking of any Vessel coming to this harbour, will be completed in a very short time.
The Steam Tug *Little Orphan* is always in readiness to tow Vessels to Dock, free of charge, and to sea, or new berth, at reduced rates.
All works carried on under the superintendence of experienced European foremen.
For particulars, apply at the office of the Company, *Queen's Road*, Hongkong.
JOHN INGLIS, *Acting Secretary.*
N.B.—Consignees or Masters of Vessels having cause to complain of the works done at the Docks or at Hongkong, will please address their complaints to the Office of the Company, which will receive the immediate attention of the Directors.
tf 1307 Hongkong, 14th July, 1868.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.
IN BANKRUPTCY.
NOTICE is hereby given, that a Meeting of the Creditors of Pang-wah-Ping, Trader, will be held, pursuant to the 151st Section of the Bankruptcy Ordinance, 1864, in the Supreme Court House, on *Thursday, the 13th day of August*, 1868, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, before the Honorable WILLIAM HASTINGS ALEXANDER, Esquire, Registrar of the said Court, being the Officer appointed by the said Court sitting in Bankruptcy.
At the said Meeting the Official Assignee will, in pursuance of the 151st Section of the said Ordinance, submit a Statement of the Bankrupt's Estate recovered and outstanding, and of all receipts and all payments made or to be made thereout, and the Creditors at the said Meeting will, in pursuance of the said Section, declare whether any and what part of the nett produce of the Estate of the said Bankrupt, after making a reasonable deduction for future contingencies, shall be divided amongst the Creditors.
Proofs of Debts will be received, and Creditors who have not proved, or who shall not then prove, will be excluded from the benefit of the dividend, and all claims not proved will be disallowed.
F. S. HUFFAM, *Official Assignee.*
11d 1495 Hongkong, 18th July, 1868.

Intimations.

NOTICE.
HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE Ordinary Yearly MEETING of the Shareholders in the above Company, will be held in the CLUB CHAMBERS, at 3 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 25th day of August, (when a statement of accounts, and the Report of the Directors will be laid before the meeting), for the purpose of electing Directors in the place of those who retire, in accordance with the provision of the Articles of Association, and the election of Auditors.
By order of the Directors,
JNO. S. LAPRAIK, *Secretary.*
20d 1459 Hongkong, 6th August, 1868.

NOTICE.
HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 5th to the 25th day of August, both days inclusive.
By order of the Directors,
JNO. S. LAPRAIK, *Secretary.*
20d 1460 Hongkong, 6th August, 1868.

FOR SHANGHAI.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s chartered steamship
"DOUGLAS,"
will leave for the above places at noon on Saturday, the 8th instant.
W. MACAULAY, *Superintendent.*
1465 Hongkong, 6th August, 1868.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamship
"AZOF,"
will leave for the above places at noon on Monday, the 10th instant.
W. MACAULAY, *Superintendent.*
1466 Hongkong, 6th August, 1868.

FOR YOKOHAMA.
THE A 1 British barque
"STAG,"
will be dispatched for the above port on or before the 14th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REYNVAAN BROTHERS & Co.
tf 1455 Hongkong, 6th August, 1868.

FOR SALE.
THE well-known Racing Pony "ALARM."
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
7d 1451 Hongkong, 6th August, 1868.

WANTED.—By an experienced man, an engagement for Mercantile duties, in any department. Address A. B., *Daily Press* Office.
7d 1454 Hongkong, 6th August, 1868.

NOTICE.
I HEREBY give notice I do not hold myself responsible for any DEBTS which may be contracted by the Officers or Crew of the barque *Nemrino*.
GEORGE PADDON, *Captain.*
tf 1439 Hongkong, 3rd August, 1868.

L. FRICKEL & Co.,
SHIPCHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, GENERAL STOREKEEPERS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
tf1422] QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG. [Ag]

THE NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.
(*Established 1st January, 1863.*)
CAPITAL,—TAELS 1,500,000, IN 1,500 SHARES, FOR TAELS 1,000 EACH.
PAID-UP CAPITAL,—TAELS 300,000, OR TAELS 200 PER SHARE.
Provisional Committee.
W. J. BRYANS, Esq., *Chairman.* (Messrs. TURNER and COMPANY.)
F. H. BELL, Esq. (Messrs. W. R. ADAMSON and Co.)
A. MICHIE, Esq. (Messrs. CHAPMAN, KING and Co.)
E. H. LAVERS, Esq. (Messrs. GILMAN and Co.)
F. PORTER, Esq. (Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON and Co.)
Directors of the Company, 1866-8.
AT a General Meeting held on Tuesday, the 12th day of May, 1868, the following Resolutions were passed, relative to the continuance of the Company for a further period of three years, from the 1st January, 1869; and Notice is hereby given that applications for Shares, in the annexed Form, will be received at the Offices of the Company until 31st October, 1868.
Applications for Shares from Persons not resident in Shanghai, must be accompanied by a Power of Attorney to their Agents to sign the Deed of Settlement on their behalf, and generally to represent them in all matters connected with the Company.
In accordance with the Resolution passed at the meeting of 18th November, 1867, a separate Office of the Company will be opened in London, on 1st January, 1869.
By orders of the Court of Directors,
JOHN S. MACKINTOSH, *Secretary.*
Shanghai, 15th May, 1868.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.
No.
To the Provisional Committee of the NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.
GENTLEMEN,—
hereby request that you will allot to Shares in the above Company, and agree to accept such Shares, or any less number you may allot to ; and agree to pay the first call of Tls. 200 per Share, and all subsequent calls, and to subscribe the Deed of Settlement whenever required to do so.
Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED TO ABOVE.
Res. I.—That a company to be called the "North China Insurance Company" shall be formed for a further period of three years, from 1st Jany., 1869, to 31st Decr., 1871.
Res. II.—That the Directors for the time being of the present Company be appointed to act as a Provisional Committee to organise the new Company.
Res. III.—That this meeting recommends that the Provisional Committee should adopt as the basis of the new Company that the Capital should be 1,500,000, in 1500 shares of Tls. 1000 each; Paid-up Capital Tls. 300,000, or Tls. 200 per share, and that the Committee be authorised to issue a prospectus inviting applications for shares, and to proceed with the allotment.
981 Hongkong, 26th May, 1868.

BARNES, BOYD & Co.,
COACHBUILDERS, UNDERTAKERS, SADDLERS, LIVERY STABLEKEEPERS, AND FARRIERS.
HORSES BROKEN TO SADDLE OR HARNESS.
THE undersigned having entered into partnership, and having opening new premises at the back of the Eastern Market, (entrance from the road leading on to the *Praya* from *Queen's Road*, by the Eastern Guard-house), are prepared to execute all orders in the above branches, in the best known style.
Having obtained the services of a first class English coach and Heraldic crest painter, they will turn out carriages in a manner hitherto unapproached in the Colony.
BARNES, BOYD & Co.
tf 1432 Hongkong, 3rd August, 1868.

WILLIAM HOBSON & Co.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, SHIP BROKERS, and AUCTIONEERS, Osaca and Hiogo, Japan.
tf 90 14th January, 1868.

LUSITANO THEATRE.
THE AUSTRALIAN DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE TROUPE.
IN consequence of the inclemency of the Weather, the performance advertised for last evening (Wednesday), will take place on TO-MORROW EVENING, AUG. 7TH.
Second appearance of
MR. J. B. HOLLAND.
Messrs. TAYLOR and MILLINER in new sensational Acrobatic Acts.
First night of the comedy, entitled
THE CONJUGAL LESSON.
Last night of
THE YOUNG WIDOW.
Miss LOUISE ARNOT will appear in both pieces.
New Songs and Dances by
MR. AND MRS. W. T. AIREY.
See Programme.
Doors open at 8.30, performance to commence at 9.
W. T. AIREY, *Manager.*
1463 Hongkong, 6th August, 1868.

THE AUSTRALIAN DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.
In conjunction with the World renowned Acrobates and Gymnasts,
MESSRS. R. TAYLOR AND A. MILLINER
BEG respectfully to announce to the Inhabitants of Macao that they intend giving two performances, on
SUNDAY AND MONDAY,
AUGUST 9TH AND 10TH.
The performance will consist of highly successful COMEDIES, BURLESQUES, VOCAL MUSIC, and DANCING, and including an astounding and pleasing classical DRAWING ROOM ENTERTAINMENT.
For full particulars see Programmes.
W. T. AIREY, *Manager.*
1464 Hongkong, 6th August, 1868.

ESTATE OF BELLAMY & Co., SHIP-CHANDLERS, BANKRUPTS.
ALL persons indebted to the above Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them for adjustment to the undersigned, before the *1st September next*.
JOHN PATERSON, H. B. M.'s Act. Consul, Official Assignee.
27d 1461 Amoy, 1st August, 1868.

FOR SALE, at the China Sugar Refinery *East Point*, Sugar of the finest Crystals equal, if not superior to the English Loaf Nos 1 to 6.
Also, GOLDEN SYRUP, double refined, in qualities to suit purchasers.
WAHEE & Co.
China Sugar Refinery, East Point, 6th August, 1868. [tf 1457

Notices to Consignees.

P. M. S. S. Co.'s S. S. "*GREAT REPUBLIC*," FROM SAN FRANCISCO & YOKOHAMA.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Countersignature, and take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo not called for within twenty-four hours after arrival, will be landed and stored at risk and expense of the Consignees.
GEO. F. BOWMAN, *Agent.*
1448 Hongkong, 5th August, 1868.

S. S. "*LIGHTNING*," FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature to the Undersigned, and take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the vessel's discharge will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
7d 1442 Hongkong, 4th August, 1868.

BRITISH BARQUE "*HAVELOCK*," FROM LONDON.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
JOHN BURD & Co.
tf 1413 Hongkong, 4th August, 1868.

"*WEST DERBY*," FROM CALCUTTA.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above ship are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for Countersignature at once, and to take immediate delivery of their goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge, and for which Boats are not alongside within a reasonable time, any, twelve working hours, will be landed and stored in Messrs. DENT & Co.'s Godown *D*, at the risk and expense of the Consignees of such goods.
BIRLEY & Co.
tf 1425 Hongkong, 1st August, 1868.

CONSIGNEES of 100 Cases Champagne, mark *B*, shipped by Mr. Cyprien Lugelouze, from Bordeaux to Saigon by the French ship *Oriental*, and from there to here by the French ship *Leon*, are requested to take delivery of the same.
For particulars, apply to
FREDERIC DEGENAER.
tf 1410 Hongkong, 1st August, 1868.

"*IRONSIDE*," FROM LONDON.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
TURNER & Co.
tf 1350 Hongkong, 23rd July, 1868.

"*GEOLOGIST*" FROM CALCUTTA.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and take *immediate* delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
BIRLEY & Co.
tf 1260 Hongkong, 8th July, 1868.

"*SCAWFELL*," FROM LONDON
CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that the whole of the Cargo will be landed and stored in Messrs. DENT & Co.'s *B* Godown, at ship's expense, but at Consignees' risk.
BIRLEY & Co.
tf 1110 Hongkong, 16th June, 1868.

THE following packages have been landed and stored at the risk and expense of the Consignees, who are requested to take immediate delivery.
ex str. "Colorado," 15th July, 1868.
G D & Co.
Nos. 193 : 195—2 Boxes Glass, from Liverpool.
F D - - - - - 1 Box Samples, from Yokohama.
GEO. F. BOWMAN, *Agent P. M. S. S. Co.*
tf 1404 Hongkong, 30th July, 1868.

THE following cases have been landed and stored at the risk and expense of the Consignees, who are requested to take immediate delivery.
Ex "Donnai," 7th January, 1868.
RT B 531 - - - - - - - - 1 Case Paper.
Ex "Donnai," 8th June.
NC 120/122 - - - - - - 3 Cases Sweetmeats.
Ex "Imperatrice," 1st August.
AH - - - - - - - - - 1 Bale Buffalo Horns
C. BERTRAND, *Principal Agent.*
tf 1056 Hongkong, 4th August, 1868.

Business Announcements.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY

A. S. WATSON & Co.

have been appointed Sole Agents in Hongkong for the Sale of

NALDIRE'S TABLETS, FOR DESTROYING FLEAS IN DOGS.

N.B.—A small overland shipment just received, ex S. S. *Delhi*. [1y]

1226]

GEORGE GLASSE. (FIVE YEARS MANAGER TO KINSFORD & Co., PICCADILLY LONDON, AND 28, PLACE VENDOME, PARIS),

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN CHEMIST, VICTORIA DISPENSARY, HONGKONG.

SHIPS' MEDICINE-CHESTS SUPPLIED AND REFITTED.

1f 2036 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1867.

JOHN THOMPSON & Co. DISPENSING & ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS, AND SODA WATER MANUFACTURERS.

Ships medicine chests supplied and refitted.

INTERNATIONAL DISPENSARY, 23, *Wellington Street*, HONGKONG.

1f 886 Hongkong, 11th May, 1868.

PRICKLY HEAT.

THOMPSON'S Non-poisonous Lotion for Prickly Heat and Musquito Bites, is guaranteed to give instantaneous relief. Price $1. To be had only at the INTERNATIONAL DISPENSARY, 23, *Wellington Street*, Hongkong.

JOHN THOMPSON & Co.

1f 887 Hongkong, 11th May, 1868.

The delivery of the Daily Press from this office commenced on Wednesday morning at 10.30, and the last messengers left the office at 10.55.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 6TH, 1868.

IT is difficult to say what will be the result of the contest now pending in Japan. It is not easy to understand the precise position in which the parties engaged in that contest stand to one another. There are differences of opinion, even among those who have the best opportunities of knowing, as to the origin of the dispute, the parties to it, the objects they severally have in view, and the actual position which they each occupy at the present moment. The *Japan Herald* says one thing. The *Times* contradicts it. A third journal has a story and a theory differing entirely from both. The contending parties themselves have not yet found a breathing time to establish an organ for the expression, in choice Japanese, of their views and opinions. So that the world living outside the immediate circle of Japanese interests has but slender means of acquiring a knowledge of the true bearing of the troubled history of Japan.

One thing seems clear, and that is that the MIKADO has become an active power in the state, and has assumed and exercised prerogatives which render it indisputable now that the position assigned to him by the elder generation of writers on Japan as the supreme head of the church and state—a point much disputed by those who have written on Japanese politics during the last ten years—was correctly given him, and that the treaties made in 1858, and in succeeding years with the TYCOON or SHOGOON, were not binding on any one not under the immediate authority of the SHOGOON, not as SHOGOON, but as a semi-independent prince, like the Prince of CHOSHIU, or him of MITO. In the position of a grand vizier, or chief executive officer of the Government, the SHOGOON, assisted by his Council of Ministers or Secretaries, carried on, on his own responsibility, subject only to the fundamental laws of the state, the whole business of Government, an easy task, doubtless, before the approach of the foreigner complicated all the problems of state, and while each prince in his own territory exercised unquestioned all the rights of a sovereign. The SHOGOON must have stood very much in the position of an arbitrator to whom could be referred, or who took to himself cognisance of all disputes between the Daimios and their subjects, and between the several principalities. Of course he had power and authority to enforce his awards, and for this purpose was the generalissimo of all the forces of the Empire. Beyond this what had he to do? Nothing but to govern well his own principality and subjects. The MIKADO led a life of unmeaning state, surrounded with all the ensigns of a supreme religious and political authority, but, like a constitutional sovereign in modern days, without a vestige of real power. Nevertheless, like a constitutional king, he was the centre and fountain of all honour and of all authority, and in theory the person to decide all questions in the last resort. He gave unity and consistency to the entire structure of the State, and was the key-stone on which reposed the whole fabric of the government and laws of Japan.

A fundamental law of the empire forbade all intercourse with foreigners. The SHOGOON, in violation of his duties, and of this fundamental law, to which he himself was absolutely subject, treated with foreigners and admitted them into Japan. The result has been constant heart-burnings, quarrels, and rebellions among the greater and lesser princes and states, subject, it is true in certain matters, to the SHOGOON, but subject, with him, to the fundamental laws of the empire, and to the great constitutional axioms to which he owed his existence, and from which he derived his power—a power delegated to him primarily by the MIKADO, the concrete manifestation of an abstract idea. No one but the MIKADO, however, had authority to interfere, or if others took that task upon themselves, it must be in his name. The result would appear to be, that the advent of foreigners having disturbed the entire polity of the state, and rendered a complete revision of its laws and its policy essential, the supreme power in the state, the MIKADO, who in passed ages had established a law and a policy, and having done so had withdrawn from all the cares of state, leaving inferiors to carry out that policy and enforce those laws, comes forward once more, reassumes his powers, never questioned, though never exercised during the last two hundred years, withdraws his relegation of authority to the SHOGOON, reducing him from the position of a lieutenant to that of a mere minister, and, finding that more ministers are requisite in the changed relations of the empire, divides the powers of the Shogoonate among three or more; one to act as Generalissimo and control the interior; one to regulate the rising naval power of the empire, and one to conduct its foreign affairs. Whether STOTSBASHI, the late Shogoon, is or is not to fill the latter post is now the point in dispute, and we hope it will terminate in his favor.

Supreme Court.

IN APPEAL.

BEFORE CHIEF-JUSTICE SMALE.

J. P. DUNCANSON, *appellant*, REGINA, *on the information of* ANDREW ALBERT, *Inspector of Police, respondent.*

This was an appeal against a fine imposed by Mr. May, police magistrate, on the 16th of July last, for a breach of clause 3, section 2 Ordinance 14 of 1845. The respondent, who was inspector of nuisances, summoned the appellant for obstructing the public thoroughfare by setting out and leaving sixty-two bales of cotton, so as to block the way for carriages and partially for chairs. The appellant, one of the partners of the firm of Gibb, Livingston and Co., who are owners of the godowns in front of which the bales of cotton were said to have been left, and caused the obstruction, appeared in answer to the summons, and the sitting magistrate, after hearing the case, imposed a fine of 20s.

Mr. Pollard, instructed by Mr. Caldwell, appeared for the appellant, and the Attorney-General, instructed by the Crown Solicitor, appeared in support of the magistrate's decision.

In opening the case, Mr. Pollard said he appeared to ask that the court should set aside a decision of Mr. May, police magistrate, given in this case on the 18th of July last. The case was one on which no very great authorities could be brought to bear, for the reason that the common law at home did not go so far in its provisions as did the local Ordinance. The summons in this case had been issued under clause 3 of Ordinance 14 of 1845, but he submitted that the case much rather came within the provisions of clause 11 of the same Ordinance. Again, he submitted that this decision must be reversed, because the case, as stated, did not set out or prove that the place where the alleged obstruction took place was a public road, thoroughfare, or highway. The magistrate was bound, he put it, to have before him positive proof to this effect, and he could not assume it of his own knowledge. Again, the case did not even make out those incidents that were necessary under clause 3. The law allowed a man, according to clause 11, to unload his goods, provided he did it within a reasonable time; and this was in effect maintained in the cases bearing upon this case. In the case of *Rex v. Jones*, Lord Ellenborough had maintained that if an unreasonable time was used in removing goods thus put down in front of a warehouse, or of beer being taken from the dray of a brewer and lowered into the cellar of a publican, it was a nuisance. Again, in the case of *Rex v. Ward*, Chief-Justice Cotton said that unless there had been an abuse of what must be considered the right of every householder, it could not be indicted as a nuisance, referring to the very common practice of putting coal down through a hole in the sidewalk. The court was not only to determine every question of law arising out of the case, but must also determine every question of fact, and he submitted that the court must in this case determine whether from the facts the magistrate had not come to a wrong conclusion. Now, the summons on which the case was originally brought had the words "*set out and left*," and yet in the evidence of Inspector Albert he said, about 8 a.m. he saw sixty-two bales of cotton *placed*. As he would presently show there was a vast difference in these terms. In support of this testimony the prosecution had brought police constable Stroud, who stated that about 8 a.m. he saw about *twenty bales*. Again, one of the witnesses for the defence had said there were about *thirty bales*. Now here were three witnesses, all evidently referring to the same time, and yet what a difference in the quantity of cotton each saw. There doubtless had been a very large delivery of cotton that morning, but the bales were not remaining there; they were being rolled into the godown as fast as possible, and as fast as they could be put away within. He put that if a waggon could be obstructed holding 500 bales of cotton, and this waggon should be unloaded at one time, there would be no obstruction, unless there was not proper diligence used to get them away, or roll them in the warehouse, or they were left an unreasonable time. And goods that were in that situation could not be said to have been "set out or left." This could not be until means for getting them in had been stopped, as, for instance, the men engaged in rolling them in being knocked off for breakfast. So long as they were rolled in with reasonable promptness, the goods could not, he submitted, be said to have been "set out or left," nor could the party be indictable for a nuisance. The learned counsel then went on to argue that these goods had been charged as having been left in a footpath, and accordingly an ordinance referring to public roads or highways could not apply. All things must, he submitted, be taken as reasonable; the ordinances had not been passed for the oppression, but for the protection of the public, and unless there had been an abuse of what was termed the rights of every householder, then could have been no obstruction, accordingly no breach of the ordinance. In order to establish a "setting out" there must be an intent, and this had not been proved, the words used by the Inspector himself being "placed." Upon the whole he asked that the court should say that the bales being there were not an obstruction.

The Attorney-General on behalf of respondent asked that the appeal be dismissed. After reading over the ordinance under which this case had originally been brought, he said that under sections 2 and 3 there were two things to be proved: first, that the bales had been set out and left; and, secondly, that they had been so set out or left as to cause an obstruction; and both these were, he maintained, proved by the evidence not only of the prosecution, but by the witnesses of the defence as well. A point had been made out of the law allowing a reasonable time, now why had not this objection been taken by Mr. Duncanson before the Magistrate, as that evidence on this point might have been obtained. He put it that whole defence put forward before the Magistrate came simply to this, when put in plain terms, it was necessary for defendant to commit a breach of the ordinance in order to conduct his business. Defendant had said that it was necessary to leave a few bales outside while those inside were being put away, and this amounted simply to the case as he put it above. He was very much surprised to hear Mr. Pollard say there were no direct authorities in support of this case. The very cases already quoted by the learned counsel, he thought, bore very directly upon the case, and there were others. The Attorney General then quoted a case as far back as the reign of Charles II., in which an obstruction occurred from boats on a river, and the law was then laid down, he also referred to *Rex v. Russell*, and *Rex v. Jones*. Upon the whole he submitted that the Magistrate had come to a correct conclusion on both the facts and the law of the case, and he therefore asked that the appeal be dismissed.

The Chief-Justice asked Mr. Pollard if from the facts they had not better let this case stand over, and indict Inspector Albert for perjury. They had two witnesses.

Mr. Pollard replied that would not settle this case.

The Chief Justice replied that he felt there ought to have been a very much fuller case stated. Mr. Duncanson ought to have cross-examined the witnesses, on the very points that had been made by Mr. Pollard. He must say that, as the case now stood, and with the facts as there stated, he thought he should be with the magistrate in his opinion, and accordingly it would perhaps be better, in order that the appellant should have a decision on the point he now sought to test, that the case should be sent back to the magistrate for re-hearing, when an opportunity would be given for the very fullest investigation of the case, and a full and complete examination of all witnesses. Again, if this case was not so satisfactory a one as appellant desired, would it not be better that at some stated time he should exercise his right to the extent he deemed he was justified, and then have the issue tried on that basis? So far as the facts in the present case went he would repeat that he was, without having examined the authorities cited, of opinion that the magistrate was right, but if the appellant thought the case could be made different by referring it back to the magistrate for a more thorough examination of the witnesses, he would do so.

The Attorney-General said that although he most fully concurred in the decision of the magistrate, he felt he would not be justified in offering any objection to this arrangement, if the other side felt disposed to accept it.

After some further consultation, Mr. Pollard said he would, with the permission of the court, consider this, and be prepared on Friday to say whether he would let the case stand as it was, and ask for his Lordship's decision, or whether he would ask that it might be referred back to the magistrate.

The case was accordingly left in this condition.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

Shanghai.

(From the "N. C. Daily News.")

The prospect of opening up mines continues to excite much interest among foreigners, and some alarm among Chinese officials. A protest of which a translation will be found elsewhere, has been addressed by the Taotai to the Foreign Consuls, against the threatened invasion of gold diggers. Mining in China is illegal, he tells them, on the authority of the Foreign Board; and Foreigners who may venture into the interior in defiance of law, cannot be protected against the hostility of the inhabitants. Much California diggers will care for this threat! But we do not anticipate popular opposition, if the new comers behave quietly. No doubt the mandarins will do the best they can to conjure up Fung-shuy; but the hunting villagers don't seem to believe in it.

An English jury was called on Tuesday, to hold an inquest on the body of a foreigner, found on Sunday evening in the Wangpoo, but as no proof of nationality was forthcoming, the inquiry was abandoned. The clothes were good, and there were some dollars in the pocket. The only suspicion of violence arose from a mark at the back of the head, which looked as though it might have been caused by a blow. It has been subsequently ascertained that the deceased's name was Thomas Jenkins. He deserted some time ago from H.B.M. gunboat *Nimrod*, and has lately kept a small restaurant in Hongque.

The English and American Ministers have forbidden steamers to pass through the cut known as the "Straw Shoe Channel" near Nanking, by which they have been wont to cut off a long bend of the Yang-tsze. We think the objection of the Chinese to its use by steamers is well founded. It is too narrow for them to pass through it without imminent danger to native shipping.

A Chefoo correspondent writes:—There are several persons at the mines, and they seem to be making a good thing out of them, as they don't return. It is reported that some miners came over in the last San Francisco steamer to Yokohama, and chartered a schooner thence to Shantung. We are anxiously awaiting news of their arrival.

A correspondent complains of the stench frequently arising from the drains which discharge on to the mud flat outside the Bund. He urges, with reason, that these ought to be carried into the stream. Pending decision of the Bund extension question, nothing will be done. If that scheme be carried out to the edge of the new Bund. If not, piping ought to be laid down to the edge of the stream. Another correspondent attributes the odours to night-soil boats, and says the periodical sweeping of the beach ground by the flood tide, must prevent the drainage becoming offensive. We do not doubt that the boats contribute their share; but there is ample time between the tides for the drains to perform an effective part also.

The drawing in Mr. Keele's Horse Lottery took place on Saturday, when the prizes were drawn as follows:—*Rapidan*, Mr. Gleinins; *Sadowa*, Mr. Keele; *Wild Dayrell*, Mr. Moffat; *Ichal Ba*, Mr. Bottomley (of Hongkong); *Beppo*, Mr. Rennie; *The Miller*, Mr. Stoddart; *Collingwood*, Mr. Probst, and *Camden*, Capt. Hutchinson. It is worthy of note that the only share sold in Hongkong won a prize.

The announcement of the sale of the Ponies, &c., belonging to a well known Shanghai stable, attracted a large number of spectators to the Horse Bazaar on Saturday, July 25th, but the biddings were very languid, and the prices at which the animals were knocked down were considerably less than most people anticipated. The horses were first offered, and were knocked down at the following prices:—*Sultan*, Tls. 50; *Removnic*, Tls. 200; *Rattler*, Tls. 160; and *Kester*, Tls. 500. The ponies went as below:—*Cario*, Tls. 43; *St. Swithin*, Tls. 95; *Unnamed*, Tls. 220; *Bête Noir*, Tls. 110; *The Rejected*, Tls. 80; *Alarm*, Tls. 180; a Griffin, Tls. 200 and *Zouave*, Tls. 900. Most of those prices were very low, in fact we consider *Alarm* and *Unnamed* did not realize half their actual value; the former's performance in the Foochow Cup at the last meeting stamping him a pony far above the average, and the only reason we can give for the low price he went at, is the fact that some buyers thought the stable would not part with him at such a low figure, and hence did not bid.

The following despatch, says the *Recorder*, concerning the Chefoo gold mines, has been addressed by the Taotai of Shanghai to the Treaty Consuls:—

Ying, the Taotai, would inform the Consul, that on the 7th day of the 6th month (July 26th, 1868), he received from the Board of Foreign Affairs at Peking a dispatch, stating:—

"That the opening of mines is strictly prohibited by Chinese law, and that hitherto even the Chinese merchants are not permitted to work them. Now, in the vicinity of Yientai, and near the sea, since the opening of the place to Foreign trade, Chinese and Foreigners collect in considerable numbers; and if corrupt scoundrels of the interior, along with foreign wandering vagabonds, should secretly dig for mineral wealth and acquire riches, not only would it be a great injury to the people's *Fung shui*, but also it is to be feared that it would easily give rise to quarrels, wherefore the Board of Foreign Affairs writes to each of the Foreign Ministers resident at Pekin, requesting them to order the Consuls at all the open ports to act in accordance with the prohibitions, and strictly prohibit all foreigners from proceeding thither, and the "Tsung li Ya-men, or Foreign Board" also writes to the Commissioner for the Three Ports and the Futai of Shantung province to order all the local Magistrates at the ports to examine, and at all the places formerly yielding gold, strictly prohibit all persons whether Chinese or foreigners, from working for it. And if any villainous Chinese should secretly pursue this business, then, according to Chinese law, punish them. And if any foreigners should engage in the business, then order the local Magistrates, along with the Consuls, immediately to prevent them. Now, as Shanghai is the common entrance for foreigners, should any of them get passport under false pretences, or proceed without passports to the Northern ports, when immediately along with the Consuls, to prevent their engaging in this business; and the Board also writes to act in conformity to these orders."

And the Taotai having received this, now writes to the Consul requesting him to examine the foregoing, and hereafter if any wandering vagabonds without means should want to repair to Yien-tai, the Taotai hopes the Consul will immediately prevent them. And when foreigners apply for passports, for sporting in the interior, he hopes the Consul will examine clearly as to what business they are going on, and to what place they are going to hunt, and to have the place named in the passport before affixing the seal; and if any foreigners without passports repair to Yientai and such places to dig for gold, and anything happen in the way of an uprising against them, the Chinese Magistrates cannot afford them any protection. The Taotai hopes for a favourable reply to this dispatch.

9th day of the 6th month, 28th of July 1868.

We think it desirable to caution shipmasters in engaging men on a voyage to Chefoo, to give them distinctly to understand that they cannot be discharged at that port. We hear that ships are already getting into trouble from their crews trying to obtain their discharges so as to get off to "the diggings." Should men be able to get away in this manner, Chefoo would soon become a second San Francisco.—*Shanghai Recorder.*

Ningpo.

Tootoo seems to be gradually realising the destiny marked out for it by a Sanatory Commission sent down to examine and report on it, a few years ago, from Shanghai. Some one has been staying there all through the summer. Several people from Shanghai and Ningpo have lately gone over, and the *Fenella* took down another party of fourteen, some days ago. So the island must be pretty lively; and the priests must see visions and dream dreams of untold dollars, coming in from rent of the temples.

Newchwang.

A correspondent from a place situated at the confines of northern trade in China, which, politically, economically, and socially considered, possesses no personal interest for the general body of your readers, would, if he wrote for their amusement, fall back upon the idiosyncracies of its inhabitants. Failing variety in the beauty of its scenery, or in its architectural phenomena; falling pageants, or farewell dinners; failing in fact, general newness of things, he would elect to describe people, individuals rather than events. And what a subject he would have in this community! But it is one I dare not touch, for it would grieve me too much to wound the susceptibilities of friends. Besides I am one of them, and perhaps as strange a specimen in their regard as one or two of them are in mine. No, though I could tell of some funny persons and depict some funny scenes, I won't—I must be dull and decorous as before.

The general feature of stagnation which pervaded trade in Newchwang, when I wrote you last, is still its most distinguishing characteristic. The quarterly settling day passed satisfactorily, and the decline I predicted in the price of that extensive article of export, beancake, took place, to such an extent as to render it a profitable shipment to Shanghai, and, indeed, to lead me to believe that it may be soon again transported with advantage to the Southern ports. These circumstances have not of course as yet had time to affect the value of silver, in the manner I indicated to you when discussing the way in which Manchuria is being drained of that mineral. It continues dear, and consequently prices of manufactured goods have not materially improved. A large quantity, amounting to Tls. 190,000, again goes forward by the *Dragon*. It consists for the most part of remittances for Malwa, which still commands a steady sale from Tls. 535 to Tls. 540 per picul. I can only quote best chops of 6¼ catty Grey Shirtings Tls. 2.30, but the stocks, though still considerable, has been reduced, and, if holders are firm, they will certainly obtain an advance of 5 candareens 1 mace per piece for their remaining supplies, which comprise some 30,000 pieces. Indeed the Chinese have scarcely yet resumed business since the great settling day, and we may expect to witness a very general improvement in all classes of imports. Bean cakes are Tls. 3.15 per 10 pieces. Peas Tls. 2.80 per shek. As I am not writing a market report, I will not trouble you with any further quotations. Two vessels have been chartered at the low rate of 20 cents per picul to Shanghai; but the *Dragon* steamer gets 32 cents for a portion of her Beancake cargo which was engaged on this side, and more than $1,000 for treasure freight.

The household and landed property belonging to the estate of Maitland, Bush and Co., which was reported to have cost originally Tls. 20,000 realised at auction only a little over Tls. 5,000. The principal lots are contiguous to the river, from which they are separated by but a weak and narrow bank of earth and rubbish, designated a "bund," and which, during the high tides, is considerably above the level of that large portion of their surface that has not been artificially raised. They have an extensive river frontage, and as the expense of keeping the bund in repair devolves upon lot owners, persons desirous of investing in property dreaded the incessant drain upon their purses, which, from the frequency of damage caused by high tides, would be ever inexorably occurring. To give you an idea of the manner in which the waters of the Laouho can rise—and this not from any increase in the body of the waters by interior floods, but simply from the effect of a strong wind and a high spring-tide, I may mention that, a few days since, every compound in the foreign settlement, with the exception of that belonging to the firm of Messrs. Knight and Co., was flooded, and that the roads which run around and cut the settlement in two were navigable to ordinary sampans. Had not the pseudonymous bund and the dykes, which run along and parallel to a creek to the east, at right angles with the bund, given way, this could not have happened, but, a breach once made, the havoc was rapid. Embankments were washed away as if they had been but spurs lying loosely on the ground; walls fell; native houses were metamorphosed into mounds of mud, and perhaps their wretched denizens bethought them that the hour to flee unto the hills and unto the tops of the mountains had at length arrived. Along the dusty pathway by which the country people had trudged to market in the morning, you might have seen them struggling back again in the evening wadding to the hips in water, or perhaps ferried in a sampan.

Possibly you think Newchwang must be a horrid place to live at, but it is not. It is a delightful one. Floods seldom occur more than once or twice a year, and such a one as I have described not once in ten years. Its climate is delicious. The air is pure and fresh and soft, and, in the country, perfumed with sweet-scented wild flowers and ferns and heather and grasses. The sky has that deep blue appearance, speckled with pellucid fleecy clouds, that we remember so well to be the characteristic of a summer day at home, and that we so seldom see in southern China, where the sun glares either too fiercely or is utterly obscured. Our sunsets, too, are beautiful. I cannot describe them. I can only say that they are worth a voyage to see. To the sick, and to those who want a change, I say, come then, and you shall breathe this life-restoring air, and see these sunsets that you will not soon forget; and then, in the evening, when the moon's soft light plays upon the water, which at that hour seems so unnaturally still, with the bright starry sky above you, the tide ripple the only sound around you, you shall get into a boat and drift away upon the tide, and dream—oh, well!—of what you like, of course, because, as the showman said to the little boy, "You pays your money, and in course you takes your choice."

Newchwang is growing in extent and population. New buildings are constantly going up about it, and it has a collective air of competence that it did not possess when first opened to foreign trade. The Taotai had determined to surround it with a wall and moat, which will include the foreign settlement within its lines.

Monsieur Viguier, who holds the northern of the three new appointments, for the supervision of those Maritime interests for the support of which tonnage dues are levied, has paid us a visit.

Our soil is not hallowed by any missionary establishment. A gentleman of the Wesleyan persuasion made his appearance a few days since, with wife, family and vast heaps of luggage; but, unhappily, it was on the very day of the great flood, and he took himself and wife and family and baggage away again at once, to our unutterable grief.—*Correspondent of the N. C. Daily News.*

JAPAN.

(From the "Japan Herald.")

Nothing of any great importance in Japanese politics has occurred within the last fortnight, if we except the momentary occupation of the pass of Hakone by a body of Tokugawa ronins. Some of the Mikado's troops having been sent down from Yedo to attack them, they disappeared in the mysterious manner common to such scattered bands. Some people say they were transported to Sendai in one of the steamers belonging to the Tokugawa clan.

The *Hayomaru*, a vessel purchased by the Prince of Sendai, has been seized by the Kioto officials as she lay at Uraga. Most of the crew escaped, but we hear that diligent search is being made for them. In fact, at the present moment, a Sendai man is considered a greater prize than even a retainer of Aidzu.

The *Osaca* and the *Koga-no-kami*, British and American steamers, arrived from Niigata yesterday. We hear that troops of Hizen, conveyed in the former vessel from Yedo, met with a rather hot reception on their arrival at that hitherto, in spite of the efforts of the Prussian and Italian Ministers, unopened port. Trade is dull at Niigata.

The Princes of Satsuma, Awa and Higo are expected shortly in Yedo. They will travel by the Tokaido, accompanied by large bodies of their own troops. Reports have been current here lately of the defection of the Prince of Chosiu from the Kioto party. The origin of this rumour is the return of Mori-Nagato-no-kami, the junior prince of Choshiu, to his native territory, but he has been since replaced by his father. After all, the mere presence of a Daimio in person at Kioto does not indicate much; it would be far more to the purpose if we could ascertain the movements of the principal advisers of these Princes.

We hear from Osaka that the programme of constitution has been published. Our readers will remember that we published some three months ago a translation from the *Kioto Government Gazette* embodying the new system of Government. The new constitution is apparently only a development of what we have already heard of, notably in the direction of a legislative assembly.

We hear that the Hongkong Mint has been bought for the Japanese Government by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. for $60,000. It is not decided yet at what part of Japan it will be established.

Nagasaki.

The *Nagasaki Times*, referring to the recent deportation of Christians, states that in reply to the Consuls' inquiries, a letter was sent, to the effect that the Christians had been sent to the territories of the Princes Choshiu, Sekishiu, Suwo and Bingo, to be "taken care of," that the Japanese Government did not intend to outrage humanity by the destruction of innocent men, that the remainder of the Christians in the village would not be molested, and giving as a reason for acting as they had with regard to those sent away, that it was to prevent trouble between them and the other sects in the neighbourhood, at the same time thanking the various Consuls for their kind suggestions and humane motives. They did not deny that fathers and husbands had been taken away, leaving many families without means of subsistence. We hear from a private source that it is currently reported another ship load have been sent off.

Discovery of a New Rock in the China Sea.

The following observations made by Captain Asverus of the *Nipon*, will be found interesting to master mariners sailing in the China Seas. It is a wonder that considering the size of the rock it has not been made known more correctly by those who are sent specially to survey the coast. However, Captain Asverus, must have considered the discovery of the rock important or he would not have taken so much trouble in lying down its correct position on the chart.

The Hamburg barque *Nipon*, Capt. Asverus, on her passage from Swatow to Chefoo, 4th November, 1867, at 1.30 p.m. took the following bearings. Hoa-pin in S. 73 W. tr. and Tia-usu N. 86 W. tr. fixed the ships position in lat. 25.65 N. long. 124.2 E. Fresh breeze from N.E. with clear weather, standing eastward discovered at 3 hours 45 minutes a rock or island bearing N. 65 E. tr. Kept the ship on the same bow, till 5 hours 30 minutes when the rock bore N. 20 E. tr.; took the altitude of the summit by sextant 0.12 (height of the age 18 ft.) tacked northward. By good observations and bearings the current was found to run N.33 E. 30 miles in 24 hours, and as the temperature of the water 31.12 Far. had not changed, we used the set of current observed on the preceding day for correcting our courses, steered correct courses 1 hour 30 minutes to 3 hours 15 minutes N. 79 E. 14.5, 3 hours 45 to 5 hours 30 minutes, S. 69, E. 10.5. Ships position at 5 hours 30 minutes in lat. 25.50 N. long. 124.29 E. By reckoning of the ship's course and sailed distance and bearing of the object found our distance from the rock 10.5 miles, the position of the same in lat. 26.0 N. long. 124.33 E. (According to the longitude of Hoapin) and its heights above the sea 220 ft. (being two and a half times higher than Raleigh Rock, and two and a half times lower than Recruit Island as given in the China Pilot.) Having passed nearly over the position of the original Raleigh Rock, passing also at a distance of 10 miles from Raleigh Rock of Captain Crinduce, and on the next morning, in clear weather 15 of N. from Recruit Island, without seeing one of them came to the conclusion that both the Raleigh Rocks and Recruit Island are identical and situated in the above given position. The shape of the island is as formerly described and can easily be mistaken for a sailing vessel on a dark night.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Hongkong, Wednesday Evening.

Owing to the unpleasant state of the weather the drug market has been very quiet and dull. The following are the ruling prices:—New Patna $628½ to $630 cash, and $637½ to $640 on time 8th sales to arrive. Benares $618½ to $622½, nominal. Malwa $655 to $660, weak.

There has been some little business doing within the last few days in American Drills, which have been sought after to some extent. A sale of Grey Shirtings to-day is reported at a slight advance upon the highest rate paid this fortnight, but the sale is an exceptional one, and no guide to the level of the market. Beyond this there is nothing to report, except some sales in Raw Cotton. The prices for this staple have improved within the past ten days very materially, and are fully 75 cents higher. The sales mentioned above are 1,500 pieces 40 yards American Drills, price for some reason reserved, but reported to be $5.45, 2,000 pieces 8/4 Grey Shirtings at $2.92½, 300 bales Bombay Cotton at $20.75, and 265 bales Bengal at $17.80. There has been a little business doing in Bank Shares to-day. Old have been placed at 25 premium, and there are buyers at 26. A parcel of about 110 old have been placed ex dividend at 20 premium. There are sellers of now at 5 premium. No change in other Shares.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

Hongkong, August 5th.

OPIUM.—Patna, Cash, new, $627½, sales. Benares, Cash, now, $617½, sales. Malwa, Cash, $660, quoted. On time, Patna, new, $650, sales. 8th Sales Patna, $635, quoted.

COTTON.—Japan, none; Ningpo, none; Shanghai, &c., none; Bengal, $16 to $19; Bombay, $17 to $20, dull.

RICE.—Bengal and Manila, none; Siam, Saigon, Rangoon, &c., $1.50 to $1.80, quoted.

EXCHANGE.—Bank Bills on Calcutta at 3 days' sight, Rs. 226, quoted. On Bombay at 3 days' sight, Rs. 225, sales. On London at 6 months' sight, 4/5½ offered.

GOLD LEAF.—$23.30 to $23.40 sales.

SYCEE.—7 per cent. premium. Bar Silver, 9 per cent. premium, none.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Co.'s Shares, 25 per cent. premium old, 5 per cent premium new, sales.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.'s Shares, 10 per cent. premium, old, 4 per cent. premium new, quoted.

Union Dock Company's Shares.—16 per cent. discount, enquired.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamer Co.'s Shares.—Par, offered.

NEWS FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Loss of the "Willy."

We regret to learn from the *Straits Times* that the North German ship *Willy*, sailing from Bremen bound from Plymouth to Hongkong, has been totally lost on a reef in Gaspar Straits. Captain and crew saved and taken on board the British steamer *Agamemnon*, bound to Mauritius. The bearings of the reef are, Salio Island N. by W., a little North, White Rock N. W. by N., Krawang Point, Mount Zadel, N. E. ½ W.

A Wreck off Formosa.

Some time since we had a letter from a correspondent, "Etonn," in which the description of some parts of a wreck having been found were given. Captain Martin, of the *Slag*, which arrived here on the 3rd inst. from Keelung, reports that while he was lying in the harbour of that place some fishing-boats arrived, having in tow the main-mast, part of deck, and covering-board of a large American vessel, of probably 1,500 tons. The fishermen said they had found the wreck outside the harbour. The mast is a built one, painted white, with heavy iron bands. The covering-board is painted blue, and the whole lot look as if they had been but a short time in the water, there being no barnacles attached to any portion of them. Captain Martin examined the wreck, and found on one side of the main-mast the marks of what seemed to be a fire lit while the wreck was in the water. This fact would lead to the supposition that on the breaking up of the ship some of the crew made a raft of the spars, &c., but that since then the waves have broken the structure into pieces.

The Memorial on the Opium "Squeeze."

The following communication has been received from the Governor, in reply to the Memorial against the intended "opium squeeze," presented on the 23rd July, and which was so numerously signed by the mercantile community of the colony. It is evident from this letter that His Excellency has referred the whole matter to the Home Government, from whence, perhaps, the only, as well as the most effective, relief can be obtained, to which sources also those who have connived at the transaction on behalf of the English Government will also have to render account:—

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Hongkong, July 28th, 1868.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed by His Excellency Sir Richard Graves MacDonnell to acknowledge receipt of the memorial protesting against Chinese interference with the freedom of the trade of Hongkong, transmitted in your letter to me of the 23rd instant.

I have now to inform you that His Excellency lost no time in forwarding that Memorial by the mail of the 24th instant, to His Grace the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) J. GARDINER AUSTIN.

The Hon. WM. KESWICK,
S. D. SASSOON, Esq.

The New Governor of Macao.

His Excellency the Vice-Admiral Sergio de Souza, having called at Government-house and left his card, not finding the Governor of Hongkong in town, proceeded at midnight to Macao, accompanied by the Baron do Cercal, in H.F.M.'s Gunboat *Camões*, and arrived off the Praya at 6.30 a.m. At 7.25 H. E. landed, and was received with the honours due to his elevated rank. He has no less than five grand cordons, and is an intimate friend of Dom Luiz, and is his Aide-de-camp.

Governor Horta goes home by the next English mail, and has handed his worthy successor the reigns of Government.—*Communicated.*

Daring Robbery.

On Sunday evening the 26th ult. a most daring robbery took place in the Bonham-road, from the person of an English gentleman. It appears from what we hear, that Mr. Cunningham, an engineer, and one of the passengers on board the late steamer *Benares*, was proceeding along the Bonham-road, when he received a violent blow from behind from some person unknown. He immediately fell senseless, and while in that state was robbed of his gold watch and other trinkets. The unfortunate victim of celestial felony was discovered by a European constable, who conveyed him to his home in Spring Gardens, and we are happy to say has now very nearly recovered the effects of the attack. The thief or thieves have not been discovered, but we understand the police are making exertions to secure them.

Naval Intelligence.

H.M. gunboat *Starling*, which arrived on the night of the 24th ultimo, in charge of the gunner, Mr. Tilley, reports the death of her commander on the 18th instant. It appears the *Starling*, Lieut.-Commander Stopford, left Hongkong for Hainan on the 9th ultimo, and after putting into Cupchoo, arrived at Hoi-how on the 12th. A start was made from this place to cruise round the island, and everything went well until the 18th ultimo, when the gunboat was at a place called Poo-sin. Here Lieutenant Stopford took one of the boats with four men and a China boy, and went ashore to endeavour to get a pilot. A Chinaman willing to pilot the gunboat was found, and taken into the boat, but, sad to say, as the small craft was returning to the gunboat a tremendous squall came on, in which she capsized, pitching all hands into the water. A Chinese sampan, which happened to be near, came to the rescue, and succeeded in picking up the four seamen and Chinese boy, but Lieut. Stopford sank to rise no more, and the pilot lately taken on board the boat was also drowned. The *Starling* managed to ride out the squall, being at the time anchored with two cables in four fathoms of water. As soon as practicable the gunner, Mr. Tilley, on whom the charge of the gunboat now devolved, sent out parties to search for the body of the lamented lieutenant, but without avail, for although the boat was found, nothing was seen of the unfortunate gentleman. Mr. Tilley then procured another pilot and on the 21st left Poo-sin for this port, arriving safely on the 24th July.

The SS. "Ganges" in a Typhoon.

The following extract from the log of the steamer *Ganges* is another illustration of the benefit to be derived from a thorough knowledge of the law of storms, as laid down by the Meteorological Societies of Europe. The *Ganges*, it is evident, would have been severely damaged, if not lost, had she pursued her course northward; but, happily, the knowledge of her commander saved her, as will be seen:—

The *Ganges* with the outward Europe mails despatched from this port at 6 A.M. on 15th July, arrived at Shanghai on the morning of 20th, having anchored in the river at 11 P.M. of the 19th ultimo. Captain Gates wrote that a Typhoon was encountered on the voyage, and that he ran to the Southward for 12 hours to avoid the vortex. Captain Gates adds further that the storm appears to have been of very large extent, and to have been very severe towards its centre, as several vessels have already arrived at Shanghai dismasted, and with other damages. The *Ganges* sustained no damage whatever.

Extract of Log of *Ganges*, from 4 A.M. 17th, to noon, 18th July, 1868:—

July 17th, 4 A.M.—Passed the White Dogs, wind N.N.W., blowing strong with very high N.E. sea.

Noon.—Wind increasing to a gale, with very threatening appearance to North-eastward, and glasses falling. Country Island in sight, bearing W.N.W.

6 P.M.—Wind still N.N.W., blowing a heavy gale with fierce squalls and thick rain. Barometer 29.40, Symp. 29.08. Every appearance of a typhoon to North-eastward of us, and which appears to be travelling to the Westward, wore ship and ran to S.S.E., to avoid the vortex.

From 6 P.M. 17th to 2 A.M. 18th.—Blowing a very heavy gale with furious squalls and thick rain, and a high dangerous sea running from all quarters; wind shifting gradually from N.N.W. round to West and S.W. Ship behaving wonderfully well, and shipping no heavy water.

July 18th, 3 A.M.—Wind S.S.W. Barometer 29.35, Symp. 28.95, and rising a little; weather clearing and squalls less frequent, and not so violent, kept ship away to the N.E.

6.30 A.M.—Set close reefed trysails and kept ship her course to Northward.

8 A.M.—Wind hauled back to S.W.; gale and squalls increasing, and glasses falling again; very confused sea.

9.30 A.M.—Wind W.S.W. and W.; blowing furiously with hot and cold squalls and thick heavy rain; finding that we are again approaching the centre of the storm, which appears to have recurved, and to be travelling to the North or N. Eastward, wore round and stood to the S.E. From 10.00 to 11.00 A.M. squalls very severe, and coming at intervals of 3 or 4 minutes. From 11.00 to noon gale and squalls moderating with occasional lulls.

Noon.—Weather clearing fast, squalls less violent, and at longer intervals, glasses rising; kept ship on her course. From this time to arrival we had fresh S.W. winds with confused swell, and the glasses did not rise much till after 4.00 A.M. on the 19th.

(Signed) GEO. FRED GATES,
Commander.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

(From the "North China Daily News.")

Mr. Cumberland, who was acting fourth officer of the *Benares* at the time of her wreck, has handed us a protest against the sentence passed on him by the Naval Court. He was not the responsible officer of the watch, he says. The second officer was so. Mr. Cumberland therefore avers that he had no power to stop the ship or do other than he did—report what he saw to his superior. He intends to appeal to the Board of Trade.

It is rumoured that the following changes are likely to be soon made in the Customs Service. Mr. Kleinwachter goes from Kiukiang to Swatow; his collision with the Taotai precluding his stay at the former port, where he will be relieved by Mr. Brown who will, in turn, be relieved by Mr. Man at Ningpo. It is generally remarked that the removal of the Taotai from Kiukiang would be a more appropriate step.

The heavy gale which blew over the settlement from Saturday (the 18th July) to Sunday morning, did less damage than we should have anticipated from its strength. Several ships dragged their anchors, but none fouled each other that we can hear. The *Rinaldo* dragged her anchor, till she got foul of the P. & O. buoy, and scraped her sides a little. Two of Mr. Muirhead's workshops were unroofed and damaged; and the Naval yard was submerged. In the settlement, several pieces of wall were blown down and one or two portions of China houses; several of the small trees on the bund were uprooted, and several of those on the open plot at the bank of the Consulate, broken. In the country, several large trees were uprooted, houses unroofed, and the crops more or less damaged. The cotton especially, which had been previously suffering from the prolonged cool weather, is laid level with the ground; and the peach trees are half stripped. At Woosung, a number of junks were driven high and dry on shore, five were sunk, many acres of land were submerged, and the crops ruined, and several houses blown down. We do not hear of much loss of life.

Writing on the 22nd, the same paper says:—News of damages caused by the gale are beginning to drop in. The *Silesia* was towed up dismasted, yesterday, by the *Confucius*. The hulk which was doing temporary duty at the mouth of the Yangtsze, pending repairs to the regular light-ship, has come in with her bows badly damaged. The Ningpo boat which was anchored over the wreck of the *Hellespont* was driven high and dry into a paddy field. On Saturday, after failing to beat out to sea, the *City of Aberdeen* ran in for shelter from the gale and anchored, with the Amherst rocks bearing north 8 miles—Finding the ship drove with one anchor and 100 fathoms of chain, a second was let go which brought the ship up—whilst riding at anchor, she pitched very heavily and lost jib-boom, fore-top-mast, and main-top-gallant-mast—while in this position a Junk foundered close by, and the Captain with four volunteers went to save life. He succeeded in rescuing five Chinese and took them to the *City of Aberdeen*, and left again to endeavour to save more life, in this attempt he was driven out to sea, and after about 24 hours sighted a Junk and pulled for her. Taking his compass with him he boarded and induced the Junk Captain to steer for the entrance of the Yang-tsze, where he was fortunate enough to be sighted and picked up by the Pilot Boat *New York*, after an absence from his ship of about 33 hours. Captain Gerrie seems to have displayed great courage and humanity, after finding his own ship was safe, to have ventured in such weather to go to the aid of suffering Chinese.

(From the "Recorder.")

We have to note that Mr. W. H. Medhurst has arrived and taken charge of H. B. M. Consulate.

We understand that Mr. Thos. Dick has been appointed Commissioner of Customs at this port.

Our correspondent in Chefoo states that the man, who he mentioned in his last letter, had gone to examine the coal mines some twenty miles from that port, returned on the 16th inst. and reports most favourably of the district. He says that the place is full of lead, silver and gold, but that to work the mines properly a gang of men would be required. Some Chinamen are working the stream and get a certain quantity of gold though not very much a day; but he is certain that a large quantity will be found in the quartz and also in the bed near the stream. He is so well satisfied with what he saw that he is going back again.

The steamer *Shanse* brought news on the 22nd July of a rise of about 5 candareens in Shirtings at Tientsin; but, strangely enough very little effect was produced in this market. We understand this was caused by a combination among the Chinamen to abstain from buying under the impression thereby to weaken the market; but this *ruse* is scarcely likely to be successful, as holders are firm. The *insolence* of the Chinese contrasts strongly with the feverish competition on the part of foreigners whenever news of a rise in tea or silk comes to hand.

Peking.

The change predicted some weeks ago by our (*N. C. D. News*) Tientsin correspondent has, we learn, been carried into effect. Li-hung-chang and Tso tsung-tang have been ordered to the seats of their respective vice-royalties, and to keep these free from rebels; while the late Commandant at Moukden is appointed to command in chief the Northern army operating against the rebels in Chih-li and Shantung.

Ningpo.

The whereabouts of a quantity of bullion and other property stolen from the wreck of the *Benares*, is said to have been discovered; and the Taotai has been applied to, to procure its restoration. The new owners, however, seem in no hurry to relinquish it, and the village is so queerly situated in a net-work of creeks, that it is difficult to use force. It is next to impossible to surround it, and the approach of an armed force would be simply a signal for the removal of the loot. The Chinese Commander-in-Chief has gone to Chusan, accompanied by several armed lorchas, to review and reduce the garrison. A row is thought likely, as the Chusan men are rather independent and may object to being disbanded.—*North China Daily News.*

Chinkeang.

We expressed an opinion some time ago, that the proposed reduction in the Consular rank of Chinkeang was an error. The moment chosen for the reduction is that at which business is improving, coal mines have been discovered, and the prospects of the port look altogether bright than they have done for some time past. The value of the entire import and export trade during 1867 amounted to Tls. 7,745,570—nearly twice as much as that of Newchwang. The opium trade has increased since 1864 from Tls. 850,000 to Tls. 2,300,000. The import of cotton goods has increased during the same period from 2,900 pieces to 88,500 pieces; the import of sugar from 8,300 piculs to 60,000 piculs; and that of metals, sandalwood, etc., etc. has been scarcely less marked. The trade in British hands, which fell very much during 1866 and part of 1867, is great measure through the defalcations of Chinese compradores, has of late much improved. And lastly, there has been a striking increase in population. Three years ago, there were hardly any building along the banks of the Canal. Now, there is a large suburb with many wealthy native hongs, and new houses are being constantly erected. Everything in short, promises a return of the prosperity which was found existing at the time of our visit in 1842, but which the Taeping rebellion destroyed. Efforts are being made, for instance, to revive the production of Tea and Silk at Li-yang and Woohoo, which was ruined by that scourge; and for the produce of those districts Chinkeang is the natural outlet. Altogether, then, it seems that the moment is singularly ill-chosen for removing a Consul, and entrusting British interests at the port to a subordinate. At the time the change was contemplated, it may have been justifiable, as Chinkeang seemed hopelessly sunk; but there is now every reason to foster a reviving trade. Yet Sir Rutherford Alcock seems disinclined to retract advice given to the Foreign Office under totally different circumstances.—*N. C. Daily News.*

JAPAN.

(From the "Japan Times.")

The position of Japanese politics appears as indeterminate as ever and the uncertainty which still exists is always as harmful to foreign trade and the progress of European ideas. For though the imperial troops are evidently pushing back rebels on all sides, no decisive action has taken place, nor, indeed, from the nature of Japanese warfare, can such be looked for. The Northern guerillas are at present driven farther from Yedo than they have ever been, since the city was occupied for the Mikado, but it is impossible to force them to a position where they might be crushed and done with—a desultory skirmishing goes on all over the country, and keeps its peaceably inclined inhabitants in a constant state of alarm. We need not trouble our home readers with particulars of any of these petty affairs. The only points really worthy of record are the removal of Yoshihisa, the ex-Shogoon, from Mito to Tsuruga, and the projected visit of the chiefs of the Southern confederation to Yokohama. These have a certain importance. The first, as signifying that Yoshihisa is still mistrusted, or that at all events, it is thought better to remove him from the North, when he might at any time be made a rallying point for the rebels, to a place where he will be more a hostage for the clan than anything else. While the visit of the Southern chiefs to Yokohama, leaving their own territory and the Mikado, is a significant proof of the consolidation of their power so far, and of the falsity of the numerous re-actionary reports so industriously spread about by the friends of the rebels. Thus, Aidzu was said to be in Kiusiu, within 80 miles of Osaka, and marching upon it—a statement without the least foundation in fact, but which sufficed to alarm considerably foreign residents at Kobé.

From Osaka, we hear of the flooding of the foreign concession by the swollen rivers, to the depth of over two feet. Such rains the Japanese say have not occurred for many years. We are sorry also to have to record the death of other victims to the Osaka bar. A French *restaurateur*, M. Charles Debez, and two coloured men were drowned in attempting to cross it on the 6th and 7th. It is a shifting sand and the recent floods seem to have so changed its shape and channels, that even the native boatmen are at fault upon it.

Osaka is to made a port of entry after all—an important step gained, and which will shortly be officially announced. As the bar is evidently, as it stands, an insuperable obstacle to landing goods, it is clear either that it must be removed and sufficient works made to prevent any fresh accumulation, or a railway must be built from Kobé or Hiogo to Osaka.

The *Albion*, chartered by a Company of Italian silk worm egg buyers, left for Nee-e-gata, the newly opened port on the west Coast, on the 17th. Our latest advices received from that port do not justify us in anticipating for these enterprising gentlemen a successful campaign.

A complete change in the weather has taken place and we are now in the enjoyment of bright skies and a summer heat, tempered by an unfailing breeze. Considerable damage has, however, been done to the rice crop, in parts of the country were it was farthest advanced, and foreign grain in moderate quantity will probably find a market during the autumn. Shippers must, however, be very cautious, for it must never be forgotten that the Japanese are strongly prejudiced—and with excellent reason, in favour of their own produce.

The Ministers held a meeting on the 22nd instant, at which is was decided, in view of the march of large bodies of Southern Troops upon Yedo, again to *neutralize* this settlement, and confide it to the protection of foreign gun... A proportion of men is to be furnished by the French and English garrisons, and the ... from vessels of war of various nationalities ... in harbour for this service.

On the 23rd instant a large guard-house for the Dutch contingent was commenced, in a most inappropriate place, the M... street of the settlement, just opposite the French Bank. The building, if allowed to be completed, will nearly block up an important thoroughfare; will vitiate the insurance upon all the godowns immediately near it, while the guard will—it is hardly necessary to say—be an unendurable nuisance night and day, without being of the slightest use.

During the night of the 23rd, the half finished building was, very properly, pulled down by some persons unknown. Mr. Van Polsbroek, the Dutch Minister, should take the hint and remove his contingent to the ... skirts of the town, where it can protect ... stead of being only protected.

The *Osaka* arrived from Hakodate on the 24th in the afternoon, having left that port on the 20th inst. The steamers *Kiree* and *Fil...* and ship *Akind* were in that port all well. The *Osaka* left Nee-e-gata on the 17th inst. The *Kagoo-no-kami* was then there, and was to follow in a few hours. The *Albion*, which left here on the 17th, for Nee-e-gata, had been met with...

We learn from the *Japan Times* that on the 24th the presumes belonging to that paper suddenly left, without giving notice or assigning any reason whatever. In consequence of this mishap the *Chamber of Commerce Market Report* and *Japan Overland Mail* could not be prepared in time for the English mail steamer, which left on the 25th July. The American papers were therefore sent on by the *Colorado* via San Francisco, and those for Hongkong came to ... by the str. *Great Republic*, which left Yokohama on the 27th July, and arrived here on the 4th instant.

Chefoo

A correspondent of the *N. C. Daily ...* writing from Chefoo, under date of Ju... 18th, says:—

The gold mines in this vicinity are the to... of the day here, and perhaps your readers m... be glad to know the most recent accounts fr... them. There have been satisfactory proofs of the existence of the gold for some time, but evidence of practical and experienced ... had been given as to the value of the dig... until now. Everybody here felt that, until trustworthy report of the gold fields could... made, such as would satisfy professional di... gers, it would be worth their while coming... Chefoo, there was no certainty of attr... workers to the rich deposits of mineral weal... Now, the country has been tested by an "o... hand;" and there is no mistake about the st... that guineas were made of being in abundance in the quartz reefs and ranges within fift... miles from this port. Specimens of the ... are now here, and small nuggets of the ... peas. The "inspector" who has just return... declares that the whole country is inviting... its mineral wealth. It now appears that ... only gold but silver exists in large quanti... and silver ore containing thirty per cent... pure silver abounds in the district. All t... was said long ago about the place is more th... verified, and that deposits of galena, lead ... and copper ore permeate the mountain range...

What is to be the result of all this? Is ... of "dog in the manger" policy to be tolerat... any longer, from the wretched so called i... government of this rich empire? The ... this will not permit nature's gifts to be util... by the sons of the soil, and they ... their hideous and unmeaning cry of "Fu... shuy," when other children of nature ... to claim their rightful share in the portion... their beneficent mother. The progress of ... human race in China is retarded by the mis... ble infidelity of Confucian officials ... they are, for they believe not in the Provide... of the Creator who has made all the wealth ... the world for its inhabitants. Forward ... unbelievers call in doubt the very first pr... of nature's religion, which is benevolence ... mankind, and as surely, must they be ... out. Their long career of blasting and bli... ing influence over their fair land must ... brought to an end, and this gold question se... destined to bring things to a crisis.

Come then, all ye Californian gold digg... come all ye thirsters for gold, and take y... share of the stores of gold that nature ... been accumulating in the mountains of S... tung for your use. Let once a colony of ... hundred foreign miners come and settle ... this neighbourhood; and the North of Ch... will be opened far quicker than by all ... revision of treaties or negotiation of diplo... tists.

Let it not be thought for one moment ... the people of this province would look ... the Californian emigrants as antagon... The entire population would hail their ar... with pleasure, as the harbingers of their ... personal liberty to share in the gold of ... own country.

Nor can it be maintained that the ope... of mines would interfere with rights of pri... property. It is true that the richest dig... supposed to be in the terraced fields on the ... of the hills; but the miners need not be ... them. There are miles and miles of ... reefs where no human being resides and w... no private rights of property exist. Let th... clearly understood, that there will be no ... with the Chinese ... the land where ... diggings are found. There will be no inte... ence with the peaceful agricultural ... nor any meddling with the poor ... such as would constitute a grievance ... upon to found a despatch from the T... yamen. The coast is clear of all such di... The gold harvest is ready for the sickl... miners, and they will have the sym... the entire population. It will be hard ... out a case for political interference ... new and unexpected phase in Chinese h... will be a godsend to the foreign lega... their dealings with the poor, old, absurd ... bed stricken Peking Court. Let a ... Californians settle in Shantung, and ... will get anything they like out of the "... board," just by promising that the "... brothers" shall not appropriate all the ...

No doubt the new comers will be cont... our province. Shantung would make a gl... and free republic, and its bold foreland ... stand out well under the shadow of ... banner—the banner of benevolence, ... and progress. Such a tricolor would in... an era in the East far more invigora... portion of the world's future than ... upheavings of the human mind that have ... epochs in history.

Let not the opportunity be lost. Now ... time for action, and a few courageous ... will lay the foundation of a grand ... all foreigners in China. Every one sh... tribute by word or deed to hasten the ... action. If the Californians don't believe ... Chefoo gold mines, let them send over ... tion to prospect the place. The Pacific St... pany could afford to give them free ... and would doubtless do so for their ... terests. The only thing is, not t... matter rest. No timidity, despondency, ... pushing, or waiting for official patron... great work has to be done, and it is ... that every one will do their duty in ...

One word more: When Califo... opened, food was dear and everything ... In this new California, provisions are ... and cheap. The diggings are within ... miles of a good sea port, with good ro... the way, and the miners might suppl... wants from the neighbourhood. A g... mate, fine country, cheap food, pe... habitants, communication with the ... lots of gold and silver!! What m... required?

Voyage of the "Albion" from S... to Japan, with some Account ... the Fiji Islands.

The subjoined interesting account ... from the *Japan Times Overland Mail* —

[The following, addressed to a New ... friend of the writer, we are permitted ... use of, as possessing considerable inte... many of our readers.]

At Sea, 25th Ma...

DEAR——

We sailed from Sydney on the 12th ... The vessel was deeply laden, princip... coals, which with some cargo amount... tons. Her main deck aft was not ... feet above the water. There were ... passengers for the Fijis and nineteen ... We left the bay with a fair wind, but ...

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We understand that Mr. Thos. Dick has been appointed Commissioner of Customs at this port.

Our correspondent in Chefoo states that the man, who he mentioned in his last letter, had gone to examine the coal mines some twenty miles from that port, returned on the 16th inst. and reports most favourably of the district. He says that the place is full of lead, silver and gold, but that to work the mines properly a gang of men would be required. Some Chinamen are working the stream and get a certain quantity of gold though not very much a day; but he is certain that a large quantity will be found in the quartz, and also in the bed near the stream. He is so well satisfied with what he saw that he is going back again.

The steamer *Sheuse* brought news on the 22nd July of a rise of about 5 candareens in Shirtings at Tientsin; but strangely enough very little effect was produced in this market. We understand this was caused by a combination among the Chinamen to abstain from buying under the impression thereby to weaken the market; but this *ruse* is scarcely likely to be successful, as holders are firm. The *nonchalance* of the Chinese contrasts strongly with the feverish competition on the part of foreigners whenever news of a rise in tea or silk comes to hand.

Peking.

The change predicted some weeks ago by our *N. C. D. News'* Tientsin correspondent has, we learn, been carried into effect. Li-hung-chang and Tso tsung-tang have been ordered to the seats of their respective vice-royalties, and to keep these free from rebels; while the late Commandant at Moukden is appointed to command in chief the Northern army operating against the rebels in Chih-li and Shantung.

Ningpo.

The whereabouts of a quantity of bullion and other property stolen from the wreck of the *Bearn*, is said to have been discovered; and the Taotai has been applied to, to procure its restoration. The new owners, however, seem in no hurry to relinquish it, and the village is so queerly situated in a net-work of creeks, that it is difficult to use force. It is next to impossible to surround it, and the approaches of an armed force would be simply a signal for the removal of the loot. The Chinese Commander-in-Chief has gone to Chusan, accompanied by several armed lorchas, to review and reduce the garrison. A row is thought likely, as the Chusan men are rather independent and may object to being disbanded.—*North China Daily News.*

Chinkeang.

We expressed an opinion some time ago that the proposed reduction in the Consular rank of Chinkeang was an error. The moment chosen for the reduction is that at which business is improving; coal mines have been discovered, and the prospects of the port look altogether bright than they have done for some time past. The value of the entire import and export trade during 1867 amounted to Tls. 7,745,570—nearly twice as much as that of Newchwang. The opium trade has increased since 1864 from Tls. 850,000 to Tls. 2,800,000. The import of cotton goods has increased during the same period from 2,900 pieces to 68,500 pieces; the import of sugar from 8,300 piculs to 90,000 piculs; and that of metals, sandal-wood, etc., etc., has been scarcely less marked. The trade in British hands, which fell very much during 1866 and part of 1867, in great measure through the defalcations of Chinese compradores, has of late much improved. And lastly there has been a striking increase in population. Three years ago, there were hardly any building along the banks of the Canal. Now, there is a large suburb with many wealthy native hongs, and new houses are being constantly erected. Everything, in short, promises a return of the prosperity which was found existing at the time of our visit in 1842, but which the Taeping rebellion destroyed. Efforts are being made, for instance, to revive the production of Tea and Silk at Li-yang and Wooboo, which was ruined by that scourge; and for the produce of these districts Chinkeang is the natural outlet. Altogether, then, it seems that the moment is singularly ill-chosen for removing a Consul, and entrusting British interests at the port to a subordinate. At the time the change was contemplated, it may have been justifiable: as Chinkeang seemed hopelessly sunk; but there is now every reason to foster a reviving trade. Yet Sir Rutherford Alcock seems disinclined to retract advice given to the Foreign Office under totally different circumstances.—*N. C. Daily News*

JAPAN.

(From the "Japan Times.")

The position of Japanese politics appears as indeterminate as ever and the uncertainty which still exists is always as harmful to foreign trade and the progress of European ideas. For though the imperial troops are evidently pushing back rebels on all sides, no decisive action has taken place, nor, indeed, from the nature of Japanese warfare, can such be looked for. The Northern guerillas are at present driven farther from Yedo than they have ever been, since the city was occupied for the Mikado, but it is impossible to force them to a position where they might be crushed and done with—a desultory skirmishing goes on all over the country, and keeps its peaceably inclined inhabitants in a constant state of alarm. We need not trouble our home readers with particulars of any of these petty affairs. The only points really worthy of record are the removal of Yoshihisa, the ex-Shogoon, from Mito to Taroonga, and the projected visit of the chiefs of the Southern confederation to Yokohama. These have a certain importance. The first, as signifying that Yoshihisa is still mistrusted, or that at all events, it is thought better to remove him from the North, when he might at any time be made a rallying point for the rebels, to a place where he will be more a hostage for the clan than anything else. While the visit of the Southern chiefs to Yokohama, leaving their own territory and the Mikado, is a significant proof of the consolidation of their power so far, and of the falsity of the numerous reactionary reports so industriously spread about by the friends of the rebels. Thus, Aidzu was said to be in Kinsiu, within 80 miles of Osaka, and marching upon it—a statement without the least foundation in fact, but which sufficed to alarm considerably foreign residents at Kobé.

From Osaka, we hear of the flooding of the foreign concession by the swollen rivers, to the depth of over two feet. Such rains the Japanese say have not occurred for many years. We are sorry also to have to record the death of other victims to the Osaka bar. A French *restaurateur*, M. Charles Debez, and two coloured men were drowned in attempting to cross it on the 6th and 7th. It is a shifting sand and the recent floods seem to have so changed its shape and channels, that even the native boatmen are at fault upon it.

Osaka is to made a port of entry after all—an important step gained, and which will shortly be officially announced. As the bar is evidently, as it stands, an insuperable obstacle to landing goods, it is clear either that it must be removed and sufficient works made to prevent any fresh accumulation, or a railway must be built from Kobé or Hiogo to Osaka.

The *Albion*, chartered by a Company of Italian silk worm egg buyers, left for Nee-e-gata, the newly opened port on the west Coast, on the 17th. Our latest advices received from that port do not justify us in anticipating for these enterprising gentlemen a successful campaign.

A complete change in the weather has taken place and we are now in the enjoyment of bright skies and a summer heat, tempered by an unfailing breeze. Considerable damage has, however, been done to the rice crop, in parts of the country were it was farthest advanced, and foreign grain in moderate quantity will probably find a market during the autumn. Shippers must, however, be very cautious, for it must never be forgotten that the Japanese are strongly prejudiced—and with excellent reason, in favour of their own produce.

The Ministers held a meeting on the 22nd instant, at which is was decided, in view of the march of large bodies of Southern Troops upon Yedo, again to *neutralize* this settlement, and to confide it to the protection of foreign guards. A proportion of men is to be furnished by the French and English garrisons, and the marines from vessels of war of various nationalities now in harbour for this service.

On the 23rd instant a large guard-house for the Dutch contingent was commenced, in a most inappropriate place, the Main street of the settlement, just opposite the French Bank. This building, if allowed to be completed, will nearly block up an important thoroughfare; will vitiate the insurance upon all the godowns immediately near it, while the guard will—it is hardly necessary to say—be an unendurable nuisance, night and day, without being of the slightest use.

During the night of the 23rd, the half finished building was, very properly, pulled down by some persons unknown. Mr. Van Polsbroek, the Dutch Minister, should take the hint and remove his contingent to the outskirts of the town, where it can protect, instead of being only protected.

The *Osaka* arrived from Hakodate on the 24th, in the afternoon, having left that port on the 20th inst. The steamers *Eider* and *Filipino*, and ship *Alcinta* were in that port, all well. The *Osaka* left Nee-e-gata on the 17th inst. The *Kaga-no-kami* was then there, and was to follow in a few hours. The *Albion*, which left here on the 17th, for Nee-e-gata, had been met with.

We learn from the *Japan Times* that on July 24th the pressmen belonging to that paper suddenly left, without giving notice or assigning any reason whatever. In consequence of this mishap the *Chamber of Commerce Market Report* and *Japan Overland Mail* could not be prepared in time for the English mail steamer, which left on the 25th July. The American papers were therefore sent on by the *Colorado* via San Francisco, and those for Hongkong came to hand by the str. *Great Republic*, which left Yokohama on the 27th July, and arrived here on the 4th instant.

Chefoo

A correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News* writing from Chefoo, under date of July 18th, says:—

The gold mines in this vicinity are *the* topic of the day here, and perhaps your readers may be glad to know the most recent accounts from them. There have been satisfactory proofs of the existence of the gold for some time, but no evidence of practical and experienced miners had been given as to the value of the diggings, until now. Everybody here felt that, until a trustworthy report of the gold fields could be made, such as would satisfy professional diggers, it would be worth their while coming to Chefoo, there was no certainty of attracting workers to the rich deposits of mineral wealth. Now, the country has been tested by an "old hand," and there is no mistake about the stuff that guineas were made of being in abundance, in the quartz reefs and ranges within fifteen miles from this port. Specimens of the quartz are now here, and small nuggets of the size of peas. The 'inspector,' who has just returned declares that the whole country is inviting for its mineral wealth. It now appears that not only gold but silver exists in large quantities, and silver ore containing thirty per cent. of pure silver abounds in the district. All that was said long ago about the place is more than verified, and that deposits of galena, lead ore, and copper ore permeate the mountain ranges.

What is to be the result of all this? Is the old 'dog in the manger' policy to be tolerated any longer, from the wretched so called *imperial* government of this rich empire? The mandarins will not permit nature's gifts to be utilised by the sons of the soil, and they growl out their hideous and unmeaning cry of 'Fung-shuey,' when other children of nature advance to claim their rightful share in the portion of their beneficent mother. The progress of the human race in China is retarded by the miserable infidelity of Confucian officials. Infidels they are, for they believe not in the Providence of the Creator who has made all the wealth of the world for its inhabitants. Forsooth these unbelievers call in doubt the very first principles of nature's religion, which is benevolence to mankind, and as surely must they be routed out. Their long career of blasting and blighting influence over their fair land must be brought to an end, and this gold question seems destined to bring things to a crisis.

Come then, all ye Californian gold-diggers, come all ye thirsters for gold, and take your share of the stores of gold that nature has been accumulating in the mountains of Shantung for your use. Let once a colony of five hundred foreign miners come and settle in this neighbourhood, and the North of China will be opened far quicker than by all the revision of treaties or negotiation of diplomatists.

Let it not be thought for one moment that the people of this province would look upon the Californian emigrants as antagonists. The entire population would hail their arrival with pleasure, as the harbingers of their own personal liberty to share in the gold of their own country.

Nor can it be maintained that the opening of mines would interfere with rights of private property. It is true that the richest diggings are supposed to be in the terraced fields on the sides of the hills; but the miners need not begin on them. There are miles and miles of rich quartz reefs where no human being resides and where no private rights of property exist. Let this be clearly understood, that there will be no collision with the Chinese about the land where the best diggings are found. There will be no interference with the peaceful agricultural districts, nor any meddling with the poor people such as would constitute a grievance, whereupon to found a despatch from the Tsung-li-yamen. The coast is clear of all such difficulties. The gold harvest is ready for the sickle of the miners, and they will have the sympathy of the entire population. It will be hard to make out a case for political interference; and this new and unexpected phase in Chinese history will be a godsend to the foreign legations in their dealings with the poor, old, absurd, and rebel stricken Peking Court. Let a thousand Californians settle in Shantung, and Ministers will get anything they like out of the "Foreign board," just by promising that the "band of brothers" shall not appropriate all China.

No doubt the new comers will be content with our province. Shantung would make a glorious and free republic, and its bold foreland would stand out well under the shadow of a civilised banner—the banner of benevolence, prosperity and progress. Such a tricolor would inaugurate an era in the East far more invigorating this portion of the world's future, than any of the upheavings of the human mind that have created epochs in history.

Let not the opportunity be lost. Now is the time for action, and a few courageous pioneers will lay the foundation of a grand future for all foreigners in China. Every one should contribute by word or deed to hasten the day of action. If the Californians don't believe in the *Chefoo gold mines*, let them send over a delegation to prospect the place. The Pacific Steam Company could afford to give them free passages, and would doubtless do so, for their own interests. The only thing is, not to let this matter rest. No timidity, despondency, pooh-poohing, or waiting for official patronage. A great work has to be done, and it is expected that every one will do their duty in completing it.

One word more. When California was opened, food was dear and everything scarce. In this new California, provisions are abundant and cheap. The diggings are within twenty miles of a good sea port, with good roads all the way, and the miners might supply all their wants from the neighbourhood. A good climate, fine country, cheap food, peaceful inhabitants, communication with the world, and lots of gold and silver!! What more can be required?

Voyage of the "Albion" from Sydney to Japan, with some Account of the Fiji Islands.

The subjoined interesting account is taken from the *Japan Times Overland Mail*:—

[The following, addressed to a New Zealand friend of the writer, we are permitted to make use of, as possessing considerable interest for many of our readers.]

At Sea, 25th May, 1868.

DEAR—

We sailed from Sydney on the 12th instant. The vessel was deeply laden, principally with coals, which with some cargo amounted to 1,000 tons. Her main deck aft was not more than a foot above the water. There were twenty-two passengers for the Fijis and nineteen for Japan. We left the bay with a fair wind, but it continued only a short time, when it changed to dead-a-head, and kept so till we reached Lord Howe's Island, distant about 400 miles from Sydney. About thirty miles from this island rises a pinnacle of rock 1,500 feet high. It is called by sailors "The Pyramid." In approaching it from Sydney, its proportions are more like those of a church spire, say that of St. Bride's, London. We steered between the isle and this spire in fathomless water. Suppose it to be eight or nine miles deep, and that the spire continues its proportions to the bottom, what a fine church steeple it would make! From Lord Howe's Island to the Fijis we had the south-east trade wind, but it had too much easting in it to serve us to much good. On the 22nd May, at noon, we arrived off the town of Labeku, in the little island of Ovalu, one of the Fiji group, so that we were, within a few hours, ten days on our passage from Sydney. Although the wind was adverse, the sea high, and the *Albion* was deeply laden, yet she performed her work admirably.

The town of Labeku is built close to the beach, and consists of about twenty houses constructed by Europeans, and inhabited by missionaries and storekeepers and grogsellers. Rugged hills 2,500 feet high, covered with rich verdure, rise immediately behind the town. In the valleys and gorges are native villages, the houses of which are large and lofty. They are made of bamboo. The floors are covered with neatly made matting; one end of them raised about a foot above the other to serve as beds. The island is of basaltic rock. The luxuriance of the vegetation, its beauty, and its value to the natives, would require a more eloquent pen than mine to do justice to it. Bread fruit, cocoa nuts, shaddocks, oranges, lemons, pine apples, yams, potatoes, sugar cane, grow in an abundance a hundred fold beyond the powers of consumption, and are left to rot and manure the land. There are also plantations of cotton and coffee. From the sea beach is gathered the Beche-de-mer, which is shipped to Sydney and thence to China.

Some two miles from the shore runs a coral reef, forming a fine harbour. Its entrance is by a break in the reef wall about 200 yards wide. It would almost seem it had been constructed by human design, for entering the natural harbour, the senses become "dazzled and drunk with beauty." The waves of the ocean break in wild and impotent rage against the barrier and then,—all is calm. The varied hues of the water from the white foam through all the grades of blue, green and yellow, burnished by the rays of a tropical sun, make a scene which a Turner would fail to depict. The reef may be 100 feet wide and 9 or 10 feet below the surface of the sea. In sailing over it in a boat the mind is lost in a continued wonder: the water is as clear as crystal, the coral is a forest of miniature trees endless in variegation of colours and form; little fish of rainbow hues shoot and dart among the stony branches like humming birds in the wild garden bush of America.

The principal Chief, or King of the Fiji Islands, Thackumbau, lives on the island of Ovalu, as does also his second son. The old man may be 60 years of age, his height must be 7 feet; his features are commanding and expressive of intelligence and determination. The son is about 18 years of age, stands about six feet high, and is beautiful as "the God of the unerring bow." In him Apollo is again on earth "Natura lo fece e poi ruppi la [illegible]."

Thackumbau and his son dined on board in the saloon, and it was astonishing with what grace and ease they went through the ceremony. They committed no *gaucheries*. Surely refinement of manners is hereditary; the white parvenu rarely attains it. The natives in general are handsome, and not being burthened with clothes, their claim to be called so can be fairly judged. There are two varieties of men in Ovalu, the native Fijis and the immigrants from the Tonga isles. The latter are the most intelligent looking and are not so dark in skin as are the Fijians; for, while the former are of a rich brown colour, the latter approach to black. The natural colour of the hair is black; but they tan it to an orange colour by lime. It gives a strange, yet not a disagreeable appearance to them. Their manners both Fijians and Tonga men, are polite, their movements dignified and chaste. The colour of the skin is much in favour of him who is termed the savage, for, without clothing, he is not so indelicate a looking animal as is the 'civilised' white man. I remember Bishop Heber explains this fact very prettily. Please read what he says on the subject in his "Travels in India." The Fijians are fully aware of their natural advantages on their universal comparison of the appearance of a white man to a scraped pig will amply illustrate. Before leaving Sydney I had some conversation with a gentleman who had lived a long while in the Fiji islands, possessed estates there, and he, though young and handsome, confessed that the dusky damsels looked with no favour on the white skin: I wished I had had a rich brown skin; that is, while staying in the Fijis.

The white man condemns the Fijian because he cares not to work. Why work, when nature, without it, provides him with:—

"——The yam, the ocean's root
Which bears at once the cup and milk and fruit;
The bread-tree which, without the ploughshare, yields
The unreaped harvest of unfurrowed fields
And bakes its unadulterated loaves,
Without a furnace in unpurchased groves."

The Fiji islands are between 20 and 30 in number, and have an area, I think, of at least 10,000 square miles. The land is excellent for the growth of cotton, coffee, and sugar and has been and may be now bought for about a yard of calico the acre. The climate is most agreeable: neither too hot nor too cold; for although the Fijis are situated on the borders of the southern Tropic, Lat. 18, yet being in the path of the trade wind and continuously refreshed with showers, the temperature is moderate. Being but a short distance from Sydney, about 1,800 miles, I have no doubt but that it will soon have an influx of white Australians. The old tide! Your days are numbered, O Fijians! Your man-eating crime will be abolished; but we will introduce in its stead cupidity, knavery, intemperance and lust. What is the happiness of savages when opposed to the interests of commerce? Let millions perish that trade may flourish!

Yokohama, 1st July, 1868.

We sailed from Ovalu, Fiji islands, on the 25th May and arrived off Pleasant Island on the 2nd June. This island is about twenty miles south of the equator, in 167 E. L. It is about 16 miles long by 5 or 6 miles wide. It rises gently out of the ocean to about 40 feet elevation at its highest point. It is covered with verdure and as we neared it, we perceived boats and canoes full of people making for the ship. There were two whale boats, one steered by a white, and our ship was boarded by at least 150 of these children of nature. They appeared of a somewhat different race to the Fiji and Tonga men; they had a Malay look, straight hair, were very lively, full of fun and frolic. They brought pigs, fowls cocoa nuts, mattings, hats, &c., which they bartered for empty bottles and little cakes of tobacco. The balance of profit in trade was in favour of the *Albion's* people.—The white man was apparently 80 years of age, and had been on the island 25 years, was married, and had a large family.

On leaving Pleasant Island we were favoured by the North-east trade wind, and on the 16th June, at 8 a.m., we sighted close to us the first Japanese Island, Fatsizio. The island was shrouded by a veil of mist, which was partially lifted as we breasted it, and showed it to be covered with vegetation rich in a thousand hues. This island is a place of banishment for Japanese political offenders. It blew very hard, and with all steam and sails we made rapid progress, passing little gems of islands every hour. At 4 p.m. we made Vries a Oosima at the entrance of the Gulf of Yedo. This is a volcanic island, and the dark bands of lava could be plainly distinguished, forming a strong contrast to the neighbouring green fertility. On the shores of the island were large Japan villages and towns. Its crater was obscured by a dense mass of clouds that hung over the whole island. In the distance, on the large island of Nipon, a hundred miles off, towered the grand and magnificent Fusiyama, 12,000 feet high, alternately hidden from our view by clouds and then shewing to our enraptured gaze its unveiled magnificence. On its summit rested a crown of clouds whose clear outline made them to appear as part of the mountain. From beneath this crown descended for a considerable distance, bands of snow. From our position, the sun sank behind Fusiyama, burnishing the golden, purple and silver hues of the clouds that floated in the heavens beyond. The cap disappeared from its summit revealing its true outline: a cone a little truncated. A crater is in its centre. In fact it is a gigantic chimney to a Titanic furnace in the bowels of the earth, where the fuel is illimitable.

At the entrance of the bay of Yokohama a European pilot came on board; at 9 P.M. we anchored off the town of Yokohama.

The Trip of the "Colorado."

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Off Kiusiu, July 21st.

I take advantage of fine weather to give you an account of the troubles through which we have passed during the last few days. We only kept the fine weather, which prevailed in Hongkong when we left, for about a day and a half. During Friday a gale blew up from the South-west, and by night there was a heavy sea on with a wind which was fully as violent as a typhoon, though it held steadily from one quarter. It howled past us with a sound exactly like that of the typhoons which blew in Hongkong last autumn. The ship behaved very well, pitching and rolling more than might have been expected from so large a vessel, but steadily. It was well for us that she proved herself a good sea-boat, for we met with exactly the same mishap which befell the *Great Eastern*, when she came to such signal grief in the Atlantic. The rudder post broke, and the steering apparatus, at about 2 a.m. on Saturday morning, ceased to have any control over the ship. This was during the height of the gale. The great surface of the after deck houses acted like a quantity of after sail, and at once brought the ship's head round into the wind. You may guess how she rolled in going round, but once about, she lay-to of her own accord. The engines were slowed down, and the chief officer, whose exertions were, I believe, unintermittent for about forty-eight hours, and merit the highest praise, set to work organising a temporary steering apparatus, with chains attached to the outer edge of the rudder. About four o'clock on Saturday afternoon these arrangements were completed, and the ship was once more laid upon her course. It was very mortifying to lose so much time, as we had been slowly steaming back towards Hongkong all this while. The extempore steering gear has worked very well, but since the gale abated we have had moderate weather. It blew very heavily during the whole of Saturday, but moderated at night. In place of the wind, however, we were treated to a deluge of rain during Sunday, which, in a manner which does not reflect much credit upon the construction of the ship's upper works, found its way into most of the cabins on the weather side, and set the passengers' luggage afloat, washing about amongst trunks and portmanteaus in a distracting manner. I escaped, being on the lee side, but the complaints of the sufferers were both loud and deep.

I wish I could speak of the general arrangements for the accommodation of passengers in terms as favourable as those which may be applied to the seagoing qualities of the ship, but if the company want to earn a good reputation in this respect, they must do a great many things which they now leave undone, and repent of some sins of commission as well. I will not say much about the manner in which the passengers are treated by the constituted authorities. This would bring me on to very delicate ground, and perhaps show a want of appreciation for free and independent manners. Let me pay a passing tribute of admiration to the instinctive good breeding of our Irish head steward, and go on to other subjects. I must notice, however, the wonderful way in which the dirty crew of Chinese who wait at table (most of them seem raw coolies rather than boys), have copied the aforesaid free and independent manners. I do not know whether I can say of them what a passenger, taking a benevolent view of the subject, said of some others on board, "They mean to be civil, but they don't know how." At all events, if the boys do mean to be civil, they not only don't know how, but seem unlikely to learn. Do not let me seem to make too much of this. In the long run the passenger who shows humility and patience gets what he wants done. One passenger told me that he asked if he could get iced water to drink early in the morning. "Well," he was told, "it ain't the rule, but you make a friend of the head steward, and very likely you may." That little anecdote illustrates what I mean. You can only get civility by "making a friend" of the person from whom you want it.

And now I will do all my grumbling about the arrangements in reference to the material comfort of the passengers, and get it off my mind. I am grumbling as much in the interests of the Company as of future passengers, because most of the evils which I have to complain of are remediable. The chow-chow is superabundant, but coarse, and served on the vilest crockery I ever saw—the thick white ware of low French restaurants—cups (for tea and coffee) without handles! It is brought on in a disorderly manner by Chinese boys, who are evidently quite untrained at waiting, and who, worse than all, do not smell clean. I do not want to be offensively particular, and will leave you to fill up from imagination the details which are brought very offensively before us every day. Then, there is no place all over the ship where you can sit down in comfort. There are no arms to any of the sofas in the saloon, or in the smoking-room. The only seats on deck are narrow boards, fastened to the rail. Unless you have thought to bring private chairs, you must choose between sitting bolt upright or retiring to lie down in your cabin. In the cabins, while each man has a cabin to himself, you are comfortable enough, but they are constructed apparently to hold five persons, and full; they would be miserable, as the berths are so close together. There is no clear deck to walk upon, the upper range of cabins having blocked up all the space. Let me do justice, however, to one department, which has been calumniated. The wines on board are fairly good, and exceedingly reasonable in price. There is a very nice wine, called California Hock, at a dollar a bottle; good pints of champagne for 75 cents, but, would you believe it, no sodawater on board the ship. Do not let my American friends in Hongkong fancy that these complaints spring from any John Bullism. I will sum them all up and will have done with them, in the words of an American gentleman on board. "What a splendid ship this would be to travel in,—if she were in the hands of the P. and O."

Supreme Court.

IN CHANCERY.

BEFORE JUDGE H. J. BALL.

C. P. Henderson and others v. Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

This was a suit in Chancery brought on a bill in equity filed by plaintiffs, praying that certain goods or their proceeds, say 100 bales Grey Shirtings, valued at £3,524, now in the hands of defendants, be turned over to plaintiffs, or if the court decides that plaintiffs have a right to such goods, that an account may be stated, and the balance remaining, after satisfying defendants' claim, may be handed over to plaintiffs. In some respects this case resembles that of the *Min* and *Pakwan*, already heard in this court, and familiar to all who were in the colony at that time. It appears that in September, 1866, Messrs. G. F. Lyall and C. F. Still, of London, purchased among other goods from the plaintiffs, 100 bales Grey Shirtings, and shipped the same per *Min* to Hongkong. The bills of lading were sent out to Lyall, Still and Co., who immediately hypothecated them to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. Plaintiffs sent out instructions after the news of the failure of Lyall, Still and Co., to their agent here to stop the goods in transitu, but they were delivered to the Bank. One peculiar feature in the case is that the bill of lading, under which the goods were shipped, is without the usual words "or order, or assigns," and on this very much of the case rested.

Mr. Hayllar, instructed by Mr. Sharp, appeared for plaintiffs, and Mr. Pollard, instructed by Mr. Hazeland, appeared for defendants.

Mr. Hayllar, after giving a history of the case, proceeded to argue on the following four points, into which, he contended, the case naturally divided itself, and which embraced the whole question:—1st.—What were the relations between Lyall, Still and Co., and the plaintiffs. 2nd.—How far does this relation affect the right of third parties, and out of this arose an additional point of constructive notice. 3rd.—How far the bankruptcy of Lyall, Still and Co. at that time affected the *bona fides* of the transaction; and 4th.—Was the transitus concluded. It was clear that plaintiffs looked upon Lyall, Still and Co., of Hongkong, as only the factors or agents of G. F. Lyall and C. F. Still, of London, with whom they had a special contract for the purchase of these goods. Looking at them, therefore, in this light, plaintiffs had done their utmost to rescue themselves against having their goods pledged, and accordingly had entered into this special contract, and given this special bill of lading. He contended that the intention of plaintiffs in this case was very clear, that the property should not pass from Lyall, Still and Co. except by *bona fide* sale, and the omission of these words in the bill of lading was in itself sufficient to render it unnegociable. Regarding the third division of the case, the questions as fairly laid down were:—were the goods fairly assignable? and, did the purchaser take the goods fairly and honorably? In regard to the fourth point he submitted that the onus of showing that the transitus had ceased was entirely upon defendants.

Mr. Maclean and Mr. Kresser were then examined, and Mr. Pollard opened the case for the defence. He first contended that plaintiffs could not come into court and claim under the present bill, because they were seeking to avail themselves of a benefit resulting from their own fraud. That is, legal fraud, and this consisted in having sent a bill of lading out of the usual form, without giving any notice or intimation of the change. According to the authorities he quoted, they (Lyall and Still) could in a suit brought by plaintiffs plead as a bar in suit this very thing, that plaintiffs were here attempting (that is, availing themselves of a legal act of fraud they themselves had committed); and such a plea was found to have been sustained. Plaintiffs were, therefore, he contended, on this point out of court, and could not come as against defendants to support their charge in the bill. Referring to the point that Lyall, Still & Co. were factors of G. F. Lyall and C. F. Still, of London, he contended that they must either be factors or purchasers—in the first instance the Factors' Act put the matter at rest, or in the second instance the fact of their being purchasers gave them every control over the goods, and accordingly put the plaintiffs out of court. Again, he contended that mere knowledge of insolvency could not in any manner affect the defendants.

In reply to Mr. Pollard's argument, Mr. Hayllar said: Could it be said that the plaintiffs had done the slightest fraud, either legal or equitable. The heading to the invoices would show the reverse of this, as also point out where the fraud, if any, existed. This heading said the goods had been sent out for *realization*, could pledging goods be realization, in any sense that word was accepted? Again, it went on, "the proceeds to be especially remitted," could proceeds, in the strict meaning of the word, mean that derived from pledging the goods? No; both these words were quite distinct in all their meanings from pledge, and could only mean that the goods were sent here for the legitimate purposes of sale, and sale only. Again, the bill of lading that had been given by plaintiffs was a sufficient document for Lyall, Still and Co, to carry out the terms of their contract in its fullest sense, but it did not allow them to pledge the goods, and this was neither expected nor intended. It was open for Lyall and Still to have examined the bill of lading when they received it, and if they did not like it, to have returned it to plaintiffs, but they not only accepted it themselves, but sent it out to their Hongkong house, and here he felt bound to say, that there could not be otherwise than fraud on Mr. Maclean's part, even from his own evidence. He himself knew the financial condition of their firm in January, when he received this bill of lading, and yet knowing, this as he did, that they were insolvent, and had already refused bills, he took the bills of lading representing goods which he must have known was interfering with another's right as much as he possibly could, and substituted them for other goods which could be realized. He felt bound to say that this was both legal and moral fraud. He did not for a moment impute any fraud to Mr. Kresser, he was as innocent as the plaintiffs; and he thought the real question in this case was, which of two innocent parties should suffer by Lyall, Still and Co.'s wrong? There was no intention by plaintiffs that the goods should ever be pledged, and it was clear that they wished to protect themselves from this by adopting every precaution they could think of. That the bill of lading was not negociable was settled by Mr. Kresser's own evidence, where he said that if he had looked at it before the substitution, and noticed the omission, he would not have accepted it.

At the conclusion of the argument, the Judge remarked that in his many years experience, both as counsel and on the bench, he had never heard a more able argument than that just submitted by both sides in this case. Judgment reserved.

The Weather.

It has been very evident to the weather-wise that for the last two or three days, either the clerk of the weather or the Almanac makers have been out of their reckoning or made a mistake with regard to Hongkong and its vicinity. Old residents and experienced observers have shaken their heads, and said, it was all wrong, and those who could find no other solution have said "typhoon."

A strong North East monsoon early in August has hardly been acceptable; except for the delightful coolness, with the prospect of its deteriorating into a "big blow" within twelve or twenty-four hours and accordingly the unseasonable appearances have been taken everywhere as the customary warning. The delightful clear air which greeted us on Monday morning with a cool refreshing breeze from the E. N. E. before night began to affect the barometer, and between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. of that day the glass had fallen eight-hundredths. On Tuesday the evidence of a change became more apparent, and during the day, the barometer marked as follows—9 a.m. 29.88, 1 p.m. 29.83, 5 p.m. 29.83, 7 p.m. 29.82, and 10 p.m. 29.88. The force of the wind gradually increased through Tuesday, coming, as it did in squalls and puffs, until towards evening it was blowing very fresh accompanied with heavy rain squalls. The weather at seven in the evening was anything but promising, and most of the shipping in the harbour had taken the precaution of a second anchor, while many of the small craft and steamers as well as the native junks, had taken refuge over in Kowloon Bay. Throughout the night, this description of weather has continued, the squalls being more or less violent, and the rain coming in heavy showers. Yesterday morning at 7 a.m. the barometer stood 29.82, and was then falling, and there are decided appearances of a gale or typhoon. The native craft and small boats of all descriptions have gone over to the other shore, boats have very generally been taken from their davits on the Praya and removed in shore for safety, and the tide, which is very high, is washing over the praya wall in places. The Canton steamer did not leave at her usual hour.

Although the weather for the last twenty four hours has been what sailors term very "dirty" and exceedingly unpleasant, it has not been so severe as many anticipated would be the case. During the night some of the squalls were very heavy, both in the force of the wind and the great quantity of rain that accompanied them, but this morning it has evidently moderated, although the glass is still low, 29.86. Several steamers in the harbour have had steam up all night in case of an emergency. We hear of no damage being done beyond a few boats stove in along the Praya, and the levelling of the tent of the Great World Circus, but doubtless the force of this gale has been felt somewhere to the N. and E. of this, and the story of its havoc will be brought, by those unfortunate enough to have encountered it, within the next week.

NOTICE.

RENTS AND ACCOUNTS COLLECTED with despatch, and
DISTRAINT WARRANTS FOR RENT issued and executed.
SECURITY IF REQUIRED.
THOS. W. BARRINGTON,
53 Wyndham Street.
tf 338 Hongkong, 18th February, 1868.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons, Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 119 Hongkong, January, 1867.

KELUNG COAL COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to supply Steamers and Vessels with the best FORMOSA COAL at current rates, or to deliver the same under contract at any port in China.
The company having always a large quantity in store, vessels will not be subjected to any unnecessary delay.
DODD & Co.,
Agents.
tf 281 Kelung, 6th January, 1868.

FOR SALE.
MUNTZ'S YELLOW METAL, 20/28 ozs., and NAILS. Apply to
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1406 Hongkong, 15th June, 1867.

JUST ARRIVED, AND FOR SALE.
A BISCUIT MACHINE, complete. Apply to
A. MILLAR.
tf 1319 Hongkong, 22nd July, 1868.

For Sale.

SAYLE & Co.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE.
DRAPERS, SILK MERCERS OUTFITTERS, AND LACEMEN,
Have now some special novelties in
WHITE MUSLIN JACKETS,
FRILLED SKIRTS,
LAPPETTS, TIES, CAMBRIC SETS,
AND
LACE GOODS.

A large selection of
FRENCH PRINTED MUSLINS AND CAMBRICS.

The Silk and Dress Departments comprise a variety of
GLACES, POULTS, POPLINS,
FOULLARDS, AND FANCY STUFFS,
which in quality and style are unsurpassed in the East.

The Evening Department is replete with the richest
GAUZE-DE-CHAMBREYS,
GRENADINES,
TARLETAN AND BROCHE ROBES,
PEPLUM SHAWLS
AND
OPERA CLOAKS.

LADIES' AND JUVENILE UNDER-CLOTHING,
CORSETS, CRINOLINES,
CHILDREN'S BRAIDED ROBES AND PELISSES.

The MILLINERY and DRESSMAKING ROOMS, being under the management of Two EXPERIENCED West End Assistants, every advantage is afforded of combining the NEWEST DESIGNS with EXPERIENCE and TASTE.
tf 261 Hongkong, 8th February, 1868.

SAYLE & Co.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE.
Have just received a choice Assortment of
MILLINERY,
Ex Mail Steamer.
The leading Fashions in trimmed
BONNETS AND HATS,
From Paris and London.

A Select Stock of
FRENCH FLOWERS AND FEATHERS

Every size in
WHITE AND COLORED KID GLOVES,
In their usual well-known makes.
tf 262 Hongkong, 8th February, 1868.

NOW LANDING FOR SALE,
ex *Peter Denny* and *Dunsmail*,
AT
FAWCETT & Co.'s.
SUPERIOR Pale SHERRY, Old PORT, Hennessy's and Martell's BRANDY, in Bottle, Hennessy in Wood, Swain Boord's OLD TOM, Ginger BRANDY, Orange and Aromatic BITTERS, Bass's PALE ALE, in Hogsheads, Kilderkins, and in Bottle; Guinness's STOUT and Allsopp's ALE, in Pints and quarts.
And,
A very good light SHERRY, at $6 per dozen, in 3 dozen Cases.
Also,
Gas LIGHTERS, and Wax TAPERS for ditto, Pocket TELESCOPES, Electro-plated CRUETS, Dish COVERS, &c., 10 Mille CAPSULES.
A Magic LANTERN, complete.
Chest, Cupboard, and Till LOCKS.
Prime York HAMS, Cheddar and Dutch CHEESE, Wiltshire BACON, and Dorset and Cork BUTTER.
A New assortment of OILMAN'S STORES, BRISTOL TRIPE, Chamber SETS, Dessert SETS, Dinner SETS.
And,
A various assortment of SHIP-CHANDLERY GOODS.
Terms strictly moderate.

FOR SALE,
AT
FAWCETT & Co.'s.
CONDENSED Swiss MILK, quite a superior article, and needs only a trial to recommend itself. Fresh Dorset BUTTER, in 1 lb. Tins.
COD-ROES and Fresh HERRINGS, in 1 and 2 lbs. Tins.
Bologna and Cambridge SAUSAGES.
Washing BLUE.
Ground COFFEE, always on hand.
tf 1093 Hongkong, 15th June, 1868.

FOR SALE.
A 12 by 10 Kinnear's CAMERA and LENSE, by Ross. Apply to
FLOYD & Co.
1m 1335 Hongkong, 29th July, 1868.

FOR SALE.
20,000 Cubic Feet MANILA TIMBER, to arrive per French Barque *Maria Morton*. Apply to
REYNVAAN BROTHERS & Co.
tf 395 Hongkong, 27th February, 1868.

JUST LANDED, and for Sale by the Undersigned.
200 Bbls. Best American PITCH,
50 " " " RESIN,
150 " " " OAKUM.
Also,
Sharp's Carbine CARTRIDGES.
DE SILVER & Co.
1m 1331 Hongkong, 20th July, 1868.

FOR SALE.
BEST KEELUNG COAL. Apply to
LANDSTEIN & Co.
tf 1100 Hongkong, 15th June, 1868.

FOR SALE.
PRINTING PAPER.
HESSE & Co.
tf 1146 Hongkong, 20th June, 1868.

FOR SALE A Set of Double PONY HARNESS very complete, and handsome, best London make, Price $50.
Apply at the Office of this Paper.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.
DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy, Navy Boiled, Long Flax, Crown } CANVAS.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

JUST RECEIVED.
LADIES' BONNETS.
FOULARD SILKS, in great variety for Short and Long Dresses.
Black LACE JACKETS.
Ladies' BOOTS, and various other articles.
ALEX. BOYER,
Corner of Wellington and d'Aguilar Streets
tf 838 Hongkong, 4th May, 1868.

NOTICE.
SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!!
THE Undersigned being about to leave Hongkong, begs to notify that the whole of his valuable stock of
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY,
AND
FANCY GOODS,
by the best London and Continental makers, will be sold from this date at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
C. HOCKSTETTER.
tf 1330 Hongkong, 20th July, 1868.

SOLAH TOPEES
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 1050 Hongkong, 8th June, 1868.

FOR SALE.
SUPERIOR CAVITE CIGARS and CHEROOTS.
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 1073 Hongkong, 10th June, 1868.

For Sale.

Ex S. S. "NILE."
BOOTS and SHOES.
New PERFUMES.
Bath SPONGES.
Hair, Tooth, and other BRUSHES.
Damask Table LINEN.
Printed Cloth and other Table COVERS.
Macintosh's Waterproof COATS.
Rubber's Paint BOXES.
Swiss ANTIMACASSARS, &c., &c.
French FANS.
Peplum CRINOLINES.
New DRESSES and MANTLES.
And a variety of other New GOODS.
S. W. BAKER & Co.
tf 1382 Hongkong, 27th July, 1868.

Ex Overland Mail, "Peter Denny," and "Scawfell."
S. W. BAKER & CO.
INVITE attention to a choice selection of New Goods, *ex Overland Mail, "Peter Denny,"* and *"Scawfell,"* including novelties in Summer DRESSES, latest Fashions in MANTLES and JACKETS, Black and other DRESS SILKS, BONNETS, Flowers, Birds, Feather Bands, and other HAT TRIMMINGS; Plain MUSLINS, in all makes; French Printed CAMBRICS and Printed MUSLINS in new patterns, Peplum BELTS, Dagmar and Queen's VEILS, sets COLLARS and CUFFS, RIBBONS, in all colors; Thread and Silk GLOVES, Cotton, Thread, and Silk HOSIERY, BODICES, Kid and Cashmere BOOTS, Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS, Dressing BAGS.
Damask TABLE CLOTHS, all sizes; Table NAPKINS, Dessert D'OYLEYS, ANTIMACASSARS, Toilet COVERS, Turkish Bath and Toilet TOWELS.
Gentlemen's Eureka SHIRTS, Gauze, Merino, and Silk UNDERSHIRTS, COLLARS, in new shapes; White, Brown, and Striped THREAD and COTTON SOCKS. White MASALA VESTS, Fancy Vest BUTTONS, Shirt LINKS, STUDS and SOLITAIRE SETS, White DUCK and DRILL for TROWSERS, White Linen, Alpaca, Cashmere, and French Merino COATING, Musula VESTINGS, Shirt FRONTS, Silk UMBRELLAS, Walking STICKS.
Hendrie's, Gosnell's, and Piesse and Lubin's NEW PERFUMES, SOAPS, BRUSHES, POMADES, &c.; Gosnell's Trichosaron HAIR BRUSHES, Pear's SOAPS, Oldridge's BALM of COLUMBIA, Farina's Genuine EAU DE COLOGNE, in Flasks.
A new supply of STATIONERY, as Note, Post, Overland, Mourning, Foolscap, Brief, Copying, Account, Sales, Blotting and other office Papers; ENVELOPES in all sizes, Copy Press BOOKS, Overland WAX, Ink and Pencil ERASERS, Paper BINDERS, Gillott's, Perry's, and Mitchell's Steel PENS, Quill PENS, Penmaking MACHINES, Paper WEIGHTS, INKSTANDS, Elastic BANDS, Porcelain SLATES, Card CASES, PURSES, Rodgers's Pen KNIVES and SCISSORS, New Edition of "Stevens on Stowage."
A large variety of Children's TOYS and Gift BOOKS, &c., &c., &c.
S. W. BAKER & Co.
tf 1141 Hongkong, June 19th, 1868.

FOR SALE.
CLARET! CLARET!!
BREAKFAST CLARET, Medoc, $4 per dozen.
Breakfast CLARET, St. Estephe, $5 per doz.
Dessert do. Margaux, $9 "
" do. Lafitte, $10 "
G. DUBOST & Co.
1m 1367 Hongkong, 25th July, 1868.

FOR SALE.
THE Undersigned offer for sale, at very moderate prices, a choice Assortment of fine flavored Rhenish WINES, as:—
GENUINE JOHANNESBERGER CABINET.
STEINBERGER CABINET
MARCOBRUNNER CABINET.
SCHARLACHBERGER.
LIEBFRAUENMILCH.
NIERENSTEINER, in quarts and pints.
JOSEPHSHOFER.
RUDESHEIMER BERG.
SELTZER WATER, in quarts and pints.
Also,
Ruinart Pere & Fils CHAMPAGNE, in quarts and pints.
GASPAR TESTULATS, in quarts and pints.
PERRIER JOUETS, in quarts and pints.
JULES MUMM, in quarts and pints.
Adolph Collins' BOUZY MOUSSEUX.
Adolph Collins' BOUZY CABINET.
EUGENE CLIQUOT.
Duc de Montebello CORDON, in quarts and pints.
SPARKLING HOCK.
After Dinner CLARET, in pints.
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 1380 Hongkong, 27th July, 1868.

NOTICE.
SELLING OFF AT GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.
THE Undersigned being desirous of closing consignments, offer to the Public 3,000 Cases of CLARETS and French WHITE WINES, comprising ordinary good, fine, and finest Flavored CLARETS, WHITE WINES, CHABLIS, &c., which they will sell at *extremely low prices.*

BREAKFAST CLARETS:		
Margaux Medoc,	$2.75	per dozen.
St. Julien,	4.00	"
St. Emilion,	4.50	"
Chateaux Margaux,	5.00	"
DINNER AND AFTER DINNER CLARETS:		
Haute St. Emilion,	$7.00	per dozen.
Pontet Canet,	7.50	"
Vray Cannon,	8.00	"
Chateaux La Rose, Cruse Fils,	10.00	"
Haute Brun	10.00	"
Chateaux Lafitte,	12.00	"
Branne Mouton,	12.00	"
WHITE WINES:		
Haute Sauterne,	$3.50	per dozen.
Haute Barsac,	4.00	"
Chateau d'Yquem,	5.00	"
Chateau d'Yquem de Marquis de Surbaluce	10.00	"
Dry Chablis, in Champagne bottles,	5.50	"
BURGUNDY WINES:		
Chambertin,	13.00	"
Clos de Vougeot,	13.00	"
Volnay,	12.50	"
Pommard,	10.00	"
Nuits,	9.00	"
Baune,	8.50	"
Hermitage Rouge,	8.50	"

All these WINES are guaranteed of sound quality.
Purchasers of 20 cases and upwards will receive an extra discount.
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 1381 Hongkong, 27th July, 1868.

FOR SALE.
YELLOW Metal, 18 to 28 oz., Muntz and Vivian's
JOHN BURD & Co.
tf 670 Hongkong, 6th April, 1866.

FOR SALE.
A FEW Cases of very Superior SHERRY, just received ex *Channel Queen.*
H VSA Superior Amontillado SHERRY, in 3 dozen Cases.
H SOS Superior Oloroso SHERRY, in 3 dozen Cases.
H SSS Extra Superfine SHERRY, in 2 dozen Cases.
H SOS Quarter-casks (Cased) Superior Oloroso SHERRY.
Apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 189 Hongkong, 28th January, 1868.

Ex "Jubilee" and Last "Overland Mail."
MISS ROSE
HAS received a choice and well selected Assortment of Ladies trimmed and untrimmed HATS, BONNETS, Black Lace SHAWLS, Cluny Lace SHAWLS and MANTLES. Devonport SUNSHADES, Rich Moire ANTIQUES, Gro, Glace, and Figured SILKS, White and Colored PIQUES, ALPACAS, DELAINES, MOHAIRS, Black and Figured GRENADINES and MUSLINS, in great variety.
Satin RIBBONS, in all shades, also handsome Sash RIBBONS.
Colored and Black Dress and Mantle TRIMMINGS, in all the newest designs.
Gents Christy's HATS, latest styles, Straw HATS, BOOTS, &c. Boys Straw CAPS and HATS, &c., &c.
WELLINGTON STREET,
Opposite the Catholic Church.
tf 1427 Hongkong, 1st August, 1868.

For Sale.

EX STEAMER "REIVER."
CALCUTTA SOLAR HATS.
MÜLLER & CLAUSSEN.
tf 1310 Hongkong, 16th July, 1868.

EX "SCAWFELL," & LATE ARRIVALS.
A WELL assorted Stock of Ready-made CLOTHING for the present Season, still being sold off for Invoice prices.
MÜLLER & CLAUSSEN.
tf 1311 Hongkong, 16th July, 1868.

FOR SALE,
ex "SCAWFELL."
ELLWOOD'S HELMETS
CHRISTY'S FELT AND STRAW HATS.
TURKISH AND HUCKABACK TOWELS.
SUMMER DRAWERS,
UNDER VESTS, AND SOCKS.
CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.
THREAD GLOVES.
DAWSON'S BOOTS AND SHOES.
MERINOS, ALPACAS, FLANNELS,
TWEEDS, DRILLS, DUCKS,
MARCELLA & QUILTED VESTINGS.
MULLER AND CLAUSSEN,
10, Queen's Road.
tf 1167 Hongkong, 24th June, 1868.

GARDNER & CO.
CALIFORNIA WINE DEPOT.
FOR SALE.
50 Pipes SHERRY, Vintage 1860.
10 " WHITE WINE, Vintage 1865.
5 " BRANDY, 15 years old.
100 Cases WHITE WINE.
100 " PORT WINE.
25 " ANGELICA.
These WINES are guaranteed to be PERFECTLY PURE, and free from adulteration, and are carefully selected from the most popular brands of California WINES.
Also for Sale.
10 Bbls. No. 1 Easter's SALT BEEF.
2,500 Bags OATMEAL, in 10 lbs. bags.
50 Cases Bernard's No. 1 Old Tom GIN, 12 years old.
For Sale to Arrive.
1,000 Bbls. FLOUR, in sacks.
1,000 Sacks OATS.
200 Cases COAL OIL (10 Gal. each).
10,000 Colt's REVOLVERS, Army and Navy.
GARDNER & Co.
20, Queen's Road,
Opposite "Hongkong Hotel."
tf 1315 Hongkong, 16th July, 1868.

THE LATEST OF FASHIONS.
JUST ARRIVED
ex S. S. "IMPERATRICE,"
HAVE been received and can now be inspected at the new Show Rooms of
JULES EUZIERE,
Queen's Road, late Mr. Marsh's Millinery Establishment.
The New Elegant, Fashionable Stock which Mr. EUZIERE has the pleasure to submit for the inspection of the Residents of Hongkong has been selected in Paris, London, &c., with great care, by an agent of long experience in this Colony.
The Stock consists of:—
Ladies' Silk DRESSES.
Ladies' Patterns of all COLOURS.
Ladies' light Summer DRESSES and JACKETS.
Fine CRINOLINES.
Latest Fashions in HATS and BONNETS.
Gentlemen's BOOTS and SHOES.
Gentlemen's NECKTIES.
BRUSHES and COMBS, of all descriptions.
Theatrical WIGS and HAIR, and PERFUMERY, Direct from *Paris.*
The advantage to be derived by purchasing at this establishment is, that the latest of *Paris* made articles can be obtained at *Paris Prices*, a system of selling which has never before been adopted by any Dry Goods House in the Colony.
JULES EUZIERE,
Queen's Road.
In the Building lately occupied by MARSH & Co. (upstairs).
14d 1418 Hongkong, 1st August, 1868.

FOR SALE.
THE following WINES, &c., of superior quality, in lots to suit purchasers:—
Eugene Cliquot dry CHAMPAGNE, in Pints and Quarts.
Sillery Mousseux, Carte Noire, } CHAMPAGNE.
A. de Luze and Fils CLARETS, Pints and Quarts.
Villanyi CLARET, Quarts.
CHABLIS.
BURGUNDY.
Liebfrauenmilch, Josephdorfer Auslese, Rudesheimer, Fleur de Moselle, } HOCK.
Superior Old PORT in 1 dozen cases.
Superior dry Pale SHERRY in 1 and 3 dozen cases.
Bass's ALE, Quarts and Pints.
Barclay's STOUT, Quarts and Pints.
Hennessy's BRANDY, in 1 dozen cases.
A. de Luze and Fils BRANDY, in 1 dozen cases.
Apply to CARLOWITZ & Co.
tf 1344 Hongkong, 22nd July, 1868.

FOR SALE.
ex *Colorado.*
PICKLED MACKEREL in Kits.
" SALMON,
Dried BEEF TONGUES.
Fresh BUTTER, in 5 lbs. tins, at 60 cents per lb.
New California CHEESE, by the pound at 40 cents.
SALAD DRESSING, in Bottles.
Eastern and California HAMS.
Fine HOMINY, in 10 lbs. Tins.
California WINES and BITTERS.
California BRANDY and Boker's BITTERS.
THOS. HUNT & Co.
1m 1312 Hongkong, 15th July, 1868.

FOR SALE.
MUNTZ'S YELLOW METAL, 20 to 28 oz. and NAILS. Apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.
3m 1325 Hongkong, 18th July, 1868.

TATHAM'S BRANDY in 1 doz. cases.
" SHERRY " 3 "
" PORT " 2 "
" CLARET " 1 "
BIRLEY & Co.

FOR SALE.
CHAMPAGNE, ADOLPHE COLLIN'S and L. JAUNAY & Co.'s Association Vinicale.
CLARET, Real CHATEAU MARGAUX.
Do. HAUT. BAGES.
Do. L. ESPAREE DUROC.
BRANDY, HENNESSY'S and MARTEL'S, in 1 dozen Cases.
BEER and PORTER, in Bottle.
BUTTER, (PLATT'S) in Kegs.
Also,
A quantity of IRON COLUMNS. Yellow METAL, 20/28 ozs., with NAILS. Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 2298 Hongkong, 13th December, 1867.

FOR SALE.
THE Publications of the LONDON MISSION PRESS, at Shanghai.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 134 Hongkong, 20th January, 1868.

FOR SALE.
ROMAN, PORTLAND, and CALDERWOOD CEMENT. Apply to
GRÜN & Co.
tf 1183 Hongkong, 25th June, 1868.

FOR SALE.
THE desirable PROPERTY on *Queen's Road*, lately occupied by Messrs. SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
For particulars, apply to
SMITH, ARCHER & Co.
tf 2032 Hongkong, 10th December, 1867.

Docks.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL, $750,000.
IN 1,500 SHARES, OF $500 EACH.

THE COMPANY'S DOCKS, at ABERDEEN and WHAMPOA, are in full working order, and the attention of Shipowners, and Agents is respectfully solicited to the advantages which these Establishments offer for the Docking and Repairing of Vessels.

The following description of the Premises is submitted for the information of the Public:—

ABERDEEN DOCKS.
HOPE DOCK, No. 1.
Built of GRANITE.
Length 400 feet.
Breadth 90 "
Depth of water at Spring Tides 24½ "
Do. Neap Tides 21½ "

DOCK No. 2.
Built of GRANITE.
Length 330 feet.
Breadth 80 "
Depth of water at Spring Tides 18½ "
Do. Neap Tides 16 "

WHAMPOA DOCKS.
DOCK A.
Built of GRANITE.
Length 550 feet.
Breadth 80 "
Depth of water at Spring Tides 16½ a 17 "
Do. Neap Tides 13½ a 15 "
This can be used either as one or two Docks.

DOCK B.
Built of GRANITE.
Length 340 feet.
Breadth 60 "
Depth of water at Spring Tides 18 "
Do. Neap Tides 15 "

The above are the largest Docks in China, and they are fitted with every appliance in the way of Caissons, powerful Steam Pumps, &c., to ensure safety and despatch in work.

DOCK C.
Built of GRANITE.
Length 260 feet.
Depth of water at Spring Tides 14 "
Do. Neap Tides 11 "
Fitted with Caissons and Steam Pumps.

DOCK D.
Length 164 feet.
Depth of water at Spring Tides 26.6 "
Do. Neap Tides 9.6 "

DOCK E.
Length 120 feet.
Depth of water at Spring Tides 11 "
Do. Neap Tide 8 "
D. and E. are Mud Docks available for small vessels, at very low rates.

WORKSHOPS.
The Workshops on the Premises, both at Aberdeen and Whampoa, possess every appliance necessary for the Repairs of Ships or Steam Machinery. The Engineers' Shops are supplied with Lathes, Planing, Screwing, Cutting, Punching Machines, &c., &c.,—capable of executing work on the largest scale and driven by Steam. The Shipwright's and Blacksmith's shops are equally well supplied with plant, and the work is entirely carried under the Supervision of experienced Europeans.

Powerful Lifting Shears stand on a Jetty, alongside which vessels can lie in 24 feet water, and take in or out boilers, masts, &c.

BOILERMAKER'S DEPARTMENT.
The Company in addition to executing Repairs are prepared to tender for supplying new Boilers to Steam-ships, for constructing which they have great facilities.

FOUNDRY.
Iron and Brass Castings, either for Ships or general purposes, are executed with the utmost despatch.

STORES.
The Company's Stores will (when required) supply at moderate rates all the necessaries for Shipwork, such as Paint, Copper, Canvas, &c.

STEAM TUG.
The Company's powerful Steam TUG *Fame*, (110 Horse-power nominal) is always in readiness to Tow sailing vessels from Hongkong to the Dock *free of charge*, and will take them back or to Sea at reduced Rates.

For further particulars apply at the Offices of the Company, *d'Aguilar Street*, Hongkong.
JOHN S. LAPRAIK, *Secretary.*

N.B.—The Consignee or Master of any Vessel seeing reason to complain of the work done in the Docks, or in any way respecting the Dock arrangements, should address the Secretary on the subject, —when their complaints will receive the immediate attention of the Directors of the Company.
tf 2295 Hongkong, 18th October, 1866.

PORT OF AMOY.

SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS, and COMMANDERS are informed that the DOCK COMPANY'S ESTABLISHMENTS at the above Port afford every facility for Repairing and Sparring Vessels, Cleaning and Painting Iron Ships, and Repair and Refit of
STEAM MACHINERY AND BOILERS.
Their large GRANITE DOCK is 307 feet in length, fitted with a Caisson Gate, and with a Centrifugal steam-pump of great power, ensuring despatch in all states of the tides. At average spring tides this DOCK can receive vessels drawing 16 to 17 feet, and during the Autumn and Winter Months, 13 feet. Their two smaller Docks, also built of Granite, can receive vessels drawing 12 to 13 feet.

The Premises comprise a large SMITHY and BOILER SHOP, CARPENTERS and BOAT-BUILDERS' SHOPS. An
ENGINEERS' WORKSHOP,
fitted with Lathes and other Tools driven by steam.
AN IRON FOUNDRY
for castings up to 5 Tons weight, and a BRASS FOUNDRY.

The different departments are superintended by experienced Europeans, viz.—ENGINEER, BLACKSMITH, and SHIPWRIGHTS.

The Company keep on hand Copper and Metal Sheathing, Spars, Timber, Paints for Iron Vessels, and all material for Dockyard use.

A DRY GODOWN for reception of stores of vessels requiring to discharge them.

Good Quarters for Officers of ships under repair in the Dock.
tf 2358 Amoy, 16th December, 1867.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned call the attention of Masters and Agents of vessels discharging at this port to the great advantage to be gained in point of convenience, despatch, and economy, by making use of their Wharves at New Harbour.

With the assistance of steam cranes, a general cargo can be landed easily in a few days—or in about one-fifth of the time usually occupied discharging in the roads.

There are large, dry, and very commodious brick godowns on the wharves, which vessels have *free* use of for cargo while discharging.

The trouble and disputes with, and pilfering of cargo common among boatmen, are avoided by vessels using the wharves.

Cartage of cargo to the town (which is within easy distance) is guaranteed to be not more than lighterage from the roads, and the coolie hire discharging alongside is less.

There is always a large stock of the best English and Welsh coals on the premises, which are supplied to steamers at the lowest market price, and vessels going alongside to take in or discharge coals pay *no* wharfage.

Vessels discharging cargo pay a wharfage of 20 cents per ton—a trifling charge when the immense advantages gained are taken into consideration.

Arrangements have been made by which all repairs to ships or steamers can be done with despatch while the vessels are lying alongside the wharves.

There is an efficient European pilot on the premises, and, when required, a steam tug is always available.
THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.
Singapore, 6th April, 1868. [6m 827

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS OF HONGKONG, &c., &c.

MESSRS. FLOYD & Co. are now publishing a series of Views of Hongkong, Macao, Canton, Amoy, Swatow, and Foochow, in two parts, these Photographs are produced by new Optical Instruments, by the best Opticians of the day, and include an angle of 100 degrees, or three times the amount of subject of the ordinary lenses now in use in the East, hence the unnecessary joining to make a complete picture. We intend to reduce the price to about 50 per cent. (to Subscribers only) from our usual selling prices.

Gentlemen wishing to subscribe will please call at our Establishment, where the Photographs can be inspected and further particulars ascertained.
tf 947 Hongkong, 21st May, 1867.

Houses, Lands, Tenements, &c.

TO LET.

TO LET.
FIVE separate Rooms, or the whole of the Second Floor, of our House at *Pedder's Wharf*, comprising Eleven Bed Rooms with Parlor, Dining Room, Pantry, Bath Rooms and Cook Houses.
THOS. HUNT & Co.
tf 1445 Hongkong, 4th August, 1868.

TO LET,
With immediate possession.
THAT large and commodious HOUSE, No. 12, *Gough Street*, lately occupied by Mr. J. PEREBHOY. Apply to
J. A. DE CARVALHO.
4w 1430 Hongkong, 3rd August, 1868.

TO LET.
With immediate possession.
THE HOUSE, No. 29, *Wyndham Street*, lately occupied by A. H. PRICE, Esq. Apply to
J. A. DE CARVALHO.
4w 1431 Hongkong, 3rd August, 1868.

TO LET,
From 1st October next.
THAT handsome BUNGALOW, No. 11, situated in rear of the *Albany*, now in possession of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, containing six large Airy-rooms and Bath-rooms, Servants' Rooms, Stables and Cook-house detached, water and gas laid on lately painted and repaired, commanding a thorough view of the Harbour, a nice garden in front, with a water fountain; rent moderate.
For particulars, apply to
B. ARDASIR, COOPER & Co.,
Near Messrs. JOHN BURD & Co.'s.
tf 1421 Hongkong, 1st August, 1868.

TO BE LET ON LEASE, AT AMOY.
THAT property on the Band now or lately occupied by Messrs. BELLAMY & Co., as a Shipchandlery Store and Dwelling-house.
Apply to BOYD & Co.
1m 1403 Amoy, 27th July, 1868.

TO LET.
OFFICES, either furnished or unfurnished, situate on the Ground-floor in Bank Buildings, immediately opposite the New "HONGKONG HOTEL."
For particulars apply on the premises, to
EDMUND SHARP, *Solicitor.*
tf 1100 Hongkong, 16th June, 1868.

STORAGE FOR COMBUSTIBLES.
THE Undersigned is prepared to STORE now and after 6th July,
PETROLEUM,
in an isolated Godown in *Wanchi*, and
SALTPETRE,
In an isolated Godown in *Wanchi*,
in accordance with the notice of the Insurance Companies.
CHARLES RIVINGTON,
3, *Stanley Street.*
3m 1086 Hongkong, 12th June, 1868.

STORAGE FOR OPIUM.
THE Undersigned is prepared to STORE Opium, in a first-class Granite Godown on the *Praya Central.*
CHARLES RIVINGTON,
3, *Stanley Street.*
3m 1087 Hongkong, 12th June, 1868.

TO LET.
FOUR Commodious HOUSES, situated in *Morrison Hill*, commanding a thorough View of the Harbour, with Stables, &c.
Apply to
THOMAS WALLACE,
East Point Godowns.
tf 1013 Hongkong, 8th June, 1868.

TO LET.
THOSE PREMISES situated on the *Praya Central*, at present occupied by Messrs. BROADBEAR, ANTHONY & Co., possession can be had on the 1st July. Apply to
A. C. HOGG & Co.
tf 1001 Hongkong, 1st June, 1868.

TO LET.
THE large MATSHED, No. 8, at *Pokfulum*, containing Five Rooms, with Out-houses and Stable attached. Water laid.
For particulars, apply to
H. PESTONJEE SETNA,
At Messrs. P. & A. C. CAMAJEE & Co.'s Office, *Queen's Road.*
tf 1009 Hongkong, 1st June, 1868.

TO BE LET.
NEW and Strong GODOWNS, C and E, on Marine Lot No. 63. Apply to
GAVIN THOMSON,
At GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.'s,
tf 2026 Hongkong, 17th December, 1867.

HOUSES TO LET.
IN various Parts of Hongkong. A list of HOUSES with *size, locality* and *terms* can be seen at No. 53, *Wyndham Street.*
THOS. W. BARRINGTON.
tf 642 Hongkong, 11th March, 1867.

TO LET.
THE business premises formerly occupied by Messrs. ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., consisting of Dwelling House, Offices, and spacious Godowns.
Possession to be had on the 1st March.
Apply to JOHN BURD & Co.
tf 373 Hongkong, 24th February, 1868.

LIGHTERAGE AND STORAGE.
THE Undersigned will undertake to land Cotton, Rice, Coals, and other Merchandise in their own Boats, and to receive the same on Storage in first class GRANITE GODOWNS on moderate terms.
ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.
tf Hongkong, 4th March, 1867.

TO LET.
THE PREMISES situated in *Queen's Road* and *Stanley Street*, and at present occupied by Messrs. H. MARSH & Co.
For particulars, apply to
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 2062 Hongkong, 6th September, 1867.

TO LET.
TWO HOUSES on *Carlton Terrace*, Spring Gardens, with or without Godowns. Rent moderate. Apply to
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 2061 Hongkong, 6th September, 1867.

TO LET.
THE OFFICES, situated in *Queen's Road*, formerly occupied by Messrs. LYALL, STILL & Co. Apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
3m 1111 Hongkong, 16th June, 1868.

TO LET.
TWO HOUSES on *Peddar's Hill*, each containing Four Rooms, with Out-houses attached. Water and gas laid.
For particulars, apply to
H. PESTONJEE SETNA,
At Messrs. P. & A. C. CAMAJEE & Co.'s Office, *Queen's Road.*
tf 118 Hongkong, 17th January, 1868.

NOTICE.—TO LET.
THE desirable PREMISES on the *Queen's Road*, lately in the occupation of the ASIATIC BANK.
For particulars, apply to
SMITH, ARCHER & Co.
tf 929 Hongkong, 19th May, 1868.

TO LET.
THREE COMMODIOUS HOUSES, situated in *Spring Gardens*, possessing a thorough view of the harbour.
Apply to D. NOWROJEE,
Opposite to the Oriental Bank.
tf 2818 Hongkong, 4th December, 1867.

TO LET.
FOR a term of years, with early possession, those desirable premises in Bank Buildings situated between the Agra Bank and Comptoir d'Escompte, at present in the occupation of the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan. The principal building is very suitable for division into Offices or Chambers.
For further particulars, apply to
GILMAN & Co.
tf 697 Hongkong, 17th April, 1867.

TO LET.
TWO HOUSES, situated in *Queen's Road West*, suitable either for Offices or Dwelling-houses. Possession can be had on the 1st prox. Apply to
A. G. HOGG & Co.
tf 688 Hongkong, 9th April, 1868.

TO LET.
A COMMODIOUS HOUSE, situated in *Elgin Street.* Apply to
D. NOWROJEE,
Opposite to ORIENTAL BANK.
tf 231 Hongkong, 4th February, 1868.

TO LET.
A GODOWN in *Queen's Road West*, at the foot of the Civil Hospital Hill. Apply to R. M. G., care of the Revd. R. LECHLER.
tf 876 Hongkong, 11th May, 1868.

To Let.

TO BE LET.
THE OFFICE and GODOWN situated at the corner of Wellington and Aberdeen Streets, and at present in the occupation of Messrs. BLMENHORST and SANDER.
For particulars apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON AND Co.
tf 867 Hongkong, 7th March, 1867.

TO LET.
THE 10-Room House, "Howardville," situated immediately in rear of the *Albany*; water laid on. Cook-house and Stables detached.
Apply to FAWCETT & Co.
tf 1215 Hongkong, 2nd July, 1868.

Insurances.

JAVA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at *Hongkong* and *Canton* for the above company, are prepared to grant Policies against *Sea Risks* at current rates.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
6m 1390 Hongkong, 28th July, 1868.

ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS-GESELLSCHAFT FUR SEE-FLUSS-UND LANDTRANSPORT IN DRESDEN.
THE Undersigned having been appointed agents of the above Insurance Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Marine risks.
WM. PUSTAU & Co.
1m 1315 Hongkong, 22nd July, 1868.

NOTICE.
GUARDIAN ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1821.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company for Hongkong and Canton, are prepared to grant Policies at current rates.
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 1325 Hongkong, 17th July, 1868.

NOTICE.
IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.
FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding 1 month ¼ of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 " ½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 " ¾ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
tf 675 Hongkong, 7th April, 1868.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER, AND LONDON.
Capital—ONE MILLION STERLING.
THE DIRECTORS have the pleasure to announce the appointment of Messrs. HOLLIDAY WISE & Co., as Agents for this Insurance at Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, and Foochow, who are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates, and of whom all needful information may be obtained.
By Order of the Board
JAMES B. NORTHCOTT, *Secretary.*

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding 1 month ¼ of the annual rate.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 " ½ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 " ¾ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.
GILMAN & Co., *Agents,*
North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.
tf 606 Hongkong, 7th April, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings, Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.
The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $60,000 on any one First Class Risk.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

FORBES & Co.'s CONSTITUENTS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
AND
BOMBAY INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Companies, are prepared to accept risks on the usual terms.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 309 Hongkong, 26th February, 1868.

AT the request of the Undersigned, Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. have taken temporary charge of the following INSURANCE COMPANIES:—
PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COMPANY.
LIVERPOOL, LONDON, AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co., *Agents.*
tf 1555 Hongkong, 3rd July, 1867.

NOTICE.
LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.
THE following rates will in future be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding ... 1 month ¼ per cent.
Above one month, and not exceeding ... 3 " ½ "
Above three months, and not exceeding ... 6 " ¾ "
Above six months, the full annual rate.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., *Agents.*
tf 687 Hongkong, 8th April, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.
UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance, viz:—
Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents. ⅜ per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents. ¾ per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. 1 per cent.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

NOTICE.
QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding ... 1 month ¼ per cent.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding ... 3 " ½ "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding ... 6 " ¾ "
Above 6 months the full annual rate.
MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co.,
Agents the Queen Insurance Company.
tf 954 Hongkong, 22nd May, 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.
THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above CORPORATION are prepared to grant FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE on the usual terms.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 3025 Hongkong, 27th December, 1867.

Insurances.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.
A DIVIDEND of (8 per cent.) *Eight per cent.* has been declared on the net Premia contributed to the above ASSOCIATION for the year ending 30th September, 1866.
Policy-holders will please send in particulars of their contribution to that date to the Undersigned.
RUSSELL & Co., *Secretaries.*
tf 2073 Hongkong, 9th September, 1867.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Secretaries and Agents of this Association, are prepared to issue Policies upon Marine Risks at current rates of premium. Policies can be made payable in London, New York, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Foochow and Shanghai.
In addition to the usual brokerage this Association returns to the assured of each year at the close of each current year, fifteen (15) per cent. of the profits of the Company for that year, divided pro rata to the amount of premium paid by each policy-holder.
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, November, 1862.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO.
THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES against Fire on Buildings and Goods, at current rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 366 Hongkong, 7th February, 1867.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above INSURANCE COMPANY, are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks at the Current Rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 573 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1867.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1032 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.
INCORPORATED 1859.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 1351 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

AMICABLE INSURANCE OFFICE.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Insurance Office, are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS, and issue Policies on any First-class Sailing Vessels or Steamers on the usual terms, payable in case of loss, in China, Singapore, Calcutta, Bombay or London.
ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.
tf Hongkong, 8th October, 1863.

THE UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.
ESTABLISHED 1834.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS EXCEED £808,000.
THE Undersigned are empowered to accept LIFE ASSURANCES in the above Society.
Full particulars given on application.
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
6m 378 Hongkong, 22nd February, 1868.

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO.
PAID-UP CAPITAL, $500,000.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong and China for the above Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES at current rates.
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 1852 Hongkong, 10th August, 1867.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.
Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents. ½ per cent. per annum
Other dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents. ¾
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. 1
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.
tf 886 Hongkong, 10th March, 1865.

REDUCTION
In the rates of premium for
FIRE INSURANCE.
THE Undersigned have (as already intimated in their Circular dated 14th October inst.) received authority from the Secretary of the Royal Insurance Company to reduce the rate of Premium under certain circumstances, on private residences and on Furniture and effects therein contained.
In cases of Dwelling Houses removed from the town the rate of premium will be three-quarters per cent. in place of one per cent. per annum as hitherto charged, and in cases of Residences so situated being detached or semi-detached the rate will be further reduced to one-half per cent.
The Royal's annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will therefore remain as follows until further notice, viz:—
Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town) and their contents. ½ per cent.
Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents ¾ per cent.
Offices and Godowns and their contents 1 per cent.
First Class China Houses and their contents. 1½ per cent.
Other Risks by Special arrangement.
ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
tf 714 Hongkong, 9th November, 1866.

NOTICE.
FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
For one month ... ¼ of the annual rate.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months. ½ do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months. ¾ do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company.
tf 677 Hongkong, 7th April, 1868.

NOTICE.
FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
For one month ... ¼ of the annual rate.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months. ½ do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months. ¾ do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.
tf 678 Hongkong, 7th April, 1868.

NOTICE.
SUN FIRE OFFICE.
FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding 1 month ¼ of the annual rate.
Above 1 month but not exceeding 3 " ½ do. do.
Above 3 months but not exceeding 6 " ¾ do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.
A. G. HOGG & Co.,
Agents, Sun Fire Office.
tf 676 Hongkong, 9th June, 1866.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL,—TWO MILLION STERLING.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant POLICIES against Fire, to the extent of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co.
tf 953 Hongkong, 22nd May, 1868.

Insurances.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.
HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON
No. 7, Royal Exchange, Cornhill, E.C.
WEST END OFFICE.—*No. 7, Pall Mall, S.W.*
RICHARD BAGGALLAY, Esq.—*Governor.*
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
EDWIN GOWER, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*

DIRECTORS.

Nathaniel Alexander, Esq.	Harry George Gordon, Esq.
John Alves Arbuthnot, Esq.	A. C. Guthrie, Esq.
Henry Bonham Bax, Esq.	John Alex. Hankey, Esq.
Edward Budd, Esq.	Louis Huth, Esq.
Alfred D. Chapman, Esq.	Charles Lyall, Esq.
Mark Wilks Collet, Esq.	John Ord, Esq.
Sir Frederick Currie, Bart.	Capt. R. W. Pelly, R.N.
F. O. Dalgety, Esq.	David Powell, Esq.
Bonamy Dobree, Esq.	William Rennie, Esq.
John Entwisle, Esq.	P. F. Robertson, Esq., M.P.
G. L. Monck Gibbs, Esq.	W. Bryce Watson, Esq.
Robert Gillespie, Esq.	Lestock Peach Wilson, Esq.

SECRETARY.
JOHN LAURENCE, Esq.

The CORPORATION of the LONDON ASSURANCE have appointed Agents for the issue of Policies for Marine Assurance in INDIA and CHINA as under:—
Bombay—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Madras—Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co.
Calcutta—Messrs. MACKILLOP, STEWART & Co.
Hongkong—Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Shanghai—Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Foochow.—Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Mauritius—Messrs. BLYTH BROTHERS & Co.
The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the CORPORATION of the LONDON ASSURANCE, payable either here, in LONDON, at any of the above-named Agencies, and also at
Melbourne, Victoria—
Messrs. DALGETY, BLACKWOOD & Co.
Launceston, Tasmania—
Messrs. DU CROZ, NICHOLS & Co.
Hobart Town—
Mr. LAVINGTON ROOPE.
Adelaide, S. Australia—
Messrs. ELDER, SMITH & Co.
Sydney, New S. Wales—
Messrs. FANNING, GRIFFITHS & Co.
Dunedin, Otago, New Zealand—
Messrs. DALGETY, RATTRAY & Co.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 146 Hongkong, 21st January, 1868.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON,
JAMES HARTLEY & Co.—*Managers.*
ESTABLISHED 1843.
THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers.
W. MACAULAY, *Agent.*
tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $80,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

NOTICE.
MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding ... 1 month ¼ per cent.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding ... 3 " ½ "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding ... 6 " ¾ "
Above 6 months the full annual rate.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., *Agents.*
tf 698 Hongkong, 7th April, 1868.

NOTICE.
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding ... 1 month ¼ per cent.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding ... 3 " ½ "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding ... 6 " ¾ "
Above 6 months, the full annual rate of 1
ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
tf 674 Hongkong, 7th April, 1868.

DE OOSTERLING
SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.
SAMARANG SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong, for the above-named Companies, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks on the usual terms.
SIEMSSEN & Co.
tf 1676 Hongkong, 3rd August, 1866.

NOTICE.
NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding one month ¼ of the annual rate.
Above one month, and not exceeding three months. ½ do. do.
Above three months, and not exceeding six months. ¾ do. do.
Above six months the full annual rate.
TURNER & Co., *Agents.*
tf 717 Hongkong, 13th April, 1868.

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, for the UNION OF HAMBURG UNDERWRITERS, and beg to draw attention to §65-68 and §127-141 of the "Allgemeine See Versicherungs Bedingungen von 1867," according to which all documents to substantiate claims against the Union of Hamburg Underwriters must be certified by the Agents, or they will not be recognized.
SIEMSSEN & Co.
3m 1123 Hongkong, 16th June, 1868.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1838.
CAPITAL, £500,000.
MANAGING AGENTS IN CHINA,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
HONGKONG.
MEDICAL REFEREE,
IVOR MURRAY, Esq., M.D.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Managing Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept risks and issue Policies on Life Assurances.
For further particulars, forms of proposals &c., apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Managing Agents in China.
tf 1416 Hongkong, 15th June, 1867.

LIFE ASSURANCE
THE Undersigned have received authority, by a recent Mail, to issue LIFE POLICIES for amounts not exceeding £1,000 without reference to the Head Offices, as was previously required by the Board.
ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
355 Hongkong, 7th January, 1868.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

HAMBURG BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned are now authorized to accept assurance against Fire at Hongkong and at any of the open ports in China to the amount of Mexican $30,000 on one Risk.
WM. PUSTAU & Co. *Agents.*
Hongkong, 23rd March, 1864.

BARNARD AND CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
MANILA.
Jy1] [1207

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.
THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S.
"DACCA,"
of 1,639 Tons Register, expected on or about the 8th instant from Calcutta, will have immediate dispatch for the above Ports.
For Freight and Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents, B. I. S. N. Company.
tf 1451 Hongkong, 5th August, 1868.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, MAURITIUS AND LONDON.
THE Ocean Steamship Company's steamer
"COPERNICUS,"
Markwell, Master, will be dispatched for the above ports about the 8th instant.
For passage only (the steamer's Cargo capacity being fully engaged). Apply to
BIRLEY & Co.
8d 1435 Hongkong, 3rd August, 1868.

FOR MANILA.
THE British clipper-barque
"LEEN-FA,"
having splendid cabin accommodation for a few passengers, will be despatched for the above port on the 8th August.
For Passage, apply to
REYNVAAN BROTHERS & Co.
9d 1415 Hongkong, 31st July, 1868.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE American ship
"MARY GOODELL,"
Sweetser, Master, will load for the above port and have dispatch.
For Freight, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
1m 1407 Hongkong, 30th July, 1868.

FOR BOMBAY, *Direct.*
THE A 1 Swedish ship
"KRON PRINSEN,"
Captain Bothen, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have immediate dispatch.
For Freight, apply to
D. GOOLAM HOOSEIN & Co.
tf 1412 Hongkong, 30th July, 1868.

FOR NEW YORK.
THE A 1 American brig
"NELLIE HASTINGS,"
468 Tons Register, Hall, Master, having a portion of her cargo engaged, will load here and at Whampoa for the above port, and have quick dispatch.
For Freight, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 1380 Hongkong, 28th July, 1868.

FOR MELBOURNE.
THE A 1 British Brig
"ELLA GLADSTONE,"
Capt. Wolfe, will have quick dispatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1347 Hongkong, 22nd July, 1868.

FOR MANILA.
THE Spanish Barque
"CANDELARIA,"
Lara, Master, will meet with quick dispatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 1205 Hongkong, 14th July, 1868.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE American Clipper-ship
"WINDWARD,"
784 Tons Register, C. H. Barrett, Master, will have early dispatch for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 1266 Hongkong, 9th July, 1868.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.
THE British Clipper-barque
"CAP-SING-MOON,"
466 Tons Register, Waterson, Master, will have early dispatch for the above Ports.
For Freight, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 1265 Hongkong, 9th July, 1868.

FOR FOOCHOW.
THE A 1 British brig
"ELIZA BLANCHE,"
Owsten, Master, will have early dispatch for the above port.
For Freight, apply to
BIRLEY & Co.
tf 1249 Hongkong, 7th July, 1868.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE A 1 American ship
"RICHARD S. ELY,"
1,100 Tons Register, Lombard, Master, will have quick dispatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BOSMAN & Co.
tf 1225 Hongkong, 3rd July, 1868.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE A 1 American Barque
"PEKIN."
Seymour, Master, will have quick dispatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 1072 Hongkong, 10th June, 1868.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
THE A 1 (for 9 years from 1867) British ship
"WEST DERBY,"
Wilkinson, Master, of 821 tons register. Apply to
BIRLEY & Co.
tf 1426 Hongkong, 1st August, 1868.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
THE A 1 British ship
"IRONSIDE,"
Capt. C. Vaux, R.N.R., 900 Tons Register. Apply to
TURNER & Co.
tf 1370 Hongkong, 25th July, 1868.

炭 煤 貯 棧 記 榮
STORAGE FOR COAL.
A SAFE Godown for Storing Coal, situate at Praya, Shek-tong-tsui, insured by Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co. Terms moderate. For particulars, apply to
WING-KEE,
Endicott's Lane.
2w 1458 Hongkong, 6th August, 1868.

炭 煤 記 榮
WING-KEE COAL SHOP.
THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the Public that his Shop had been established since 1855, at *Endicott's Lane*, and that he has always a great quantity of Best COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.
1y 401 Hongkong, 27th February, 1868.

PLATT AND NEWTON,
Successors to
WM. T. COLEMAN & Co.
SHIPPING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
NEW YORK.—117, FRONT STREET.
SAN FRANCISCO.—CALIFORNIA AND FRONT STREETS.
6m] 955

PATERSON & HANDLEY.
HOUSE & SHIP PLUMBERS, COPPER and ZINC WORKERS, and GAS FITTERS.
16, *Queen's Road West*,
And ACHEONG'S YARD, *Praya West.*
tf 2255 Hongkong, 1st October, 1867.

NOTICE.
DOLAN'S SAIL MAKING BUSINESS.
THE Undersigned in returning thanks to his Friends and the Public in general for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him, begs to inform all his patrons that he has this day disposed of his business to Mr. JAMES HAYES, and hopes that they will extend the kind patronage hitherto bestowed upon him to his successor.
WM. DOLAN.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1868.

IN reference to the above, JAMES HAYES begs to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has this day assumed the Proprietorship of the above establishment, and hopes that by care and attention he will merit a share of their kind patronage.
JAMES HAYES,
SAIL MAKER, &c.,
Duddell Street.
tf 820 Hongkong, 1st May, 1868.

Post-Office Notifications.

MAILS BY THE "*MALACCA*."—
The Contract Packet "*MALACCA*," will be dispatched with the usual Mails for Europe, &c., on FRIDAY, the 7th August, at 9 A.M., and the Post-Office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters, Letters for Registration, Newspapers, Books, &c., until 8 P.M. on the 6th August. Letters, &c., may be posted in the night box from 8 P.M. on the 6th August, until 7 A.M. on the following morning.
F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post-Office,
Hongkong, 31st July, 1868.

For Yokohama, San Francisco, and the United States of America generally, per the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Steamer "*GREAT REPUBLIC*," at 3 P.M. on Saturday, the 15th instant.
All correspondence intended to be forwarded by this opportunity must be superscribed per "*GREAT REPUBLIC*."
The postage must be prepaid, as follows:—
FOR A LETTER.

Under ½ oz.	Above ½ oz. and not exceeding 1 oz.	Above 1 oz. and not exceeding 1½ oz.	Above 1½ oz. and not exceeding 2 oz.	For every additional ½ oz.
8 Cents.	16 Cents.	24 Cents.	32 Cents.	8 Cents.

Newspapers or Prices Current 2 cents each.
Under the Convention recently concluded, correspondence forwarded as above will be delivered free at the places of its destination.
F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 5th August, 1868.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, MARSEILLES AND SOUTHAMPTON.
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.
THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*MALACCA*," Captain MACNAMARA, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on FRIDAY, the 7th August, 1868, at 9 A.M.
Parcels and Cargo will be received on board until noon, and Specie until 4 P.M. on the 6th August.
For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.
A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness in such declaration.
Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.
W. MACAULAY, *Superintendent.*
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 31st July, 1868.

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES SERVICES MARITIMES DES MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.
STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, MARSEILLES; ALSO, BOMBAY, PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.
ON SUNDAY, the 23rd of August, at 2 P.M., the Company's Steamship "*IMPERATRICE*," Commandant MACAIRE, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.
Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.
Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M. of the 21st. Specie and Parcels until 5 P.M. of the 22nd. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)
For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
C. BERTRAND, *Principal Agent.*
Hongkong, 4th August, 1868.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
THROUGH U.S. MAIL LINE TO NEW YORK.
THE Steamer "*GREAT REPUBLIC*," Capt. S. DOANE, will sail from Hongkong for Yokohama and San Francisco on the 15th inst., at 4 P.M. precisely.
No Freight received after Noon of 14th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board at 3 P.M. day of sailing.
Costa Rica will leave Shanghai on or about same dates, connecting with above-named steamer at Yokohama.
Passengers ticketed through to California, Mexico, Central and South America, the Atlantic States, and to England or France, both via New York, and by lines from Panama and Aspinwall. Return tickets issued at a reduction of 10 per cent. upon the whole amount for the round voyage.
Connections are made at Panama with Steam lines upon the west coast of Central and South America, at Aspinwall with the Royal West India Mail Line, West India and Pacific Steamship Co. (Limited), and the French Transatlantic Co., and, at New York, with the various lines to Europe. Tickets issued for following Steamship lines, Cunard, Inman, National General Transatlantic Co., New York and Havre Steamship Co., Hamburg American Packet Co., New York and Bremen Steamship Co., and North German Lloyds.
Favorable arrangements have been made for through Passengers and Freight to America from Calcutta, Penang, and Singapore, and from Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow.
Through Bills of Lading given for Freight to Ports of Mexico, and on the West Coast of Central and South America to as far as Valparaiso, to New York, Liverpool, Southampton, and St. Nazaire, France.
Freight to San Francisco and New York payable in advance in Mexican dollars, or on delivery in American gold coin, with 8% additional at Shipper's option.
For further information apply at the Agency of the Company, *Praya West.*
G. F. BOWMAN, *Agent.*
Hongkong, August 5th, 1868.

NOTICE.
MESSRS. WATCHEIS, GROOS & Co., of Nagasaki, have been appointed Agents for Japan for the *Daily Press, Overland Trade Report, Straits Times Extra*, and all other publications issued from this Office, and residents in Japan will please make application to them.
Daily Press Office, July, 1868.

EASTLACK AND WINN
SURGEON DENTISTS,
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.
Office hours from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M.
tf 745 Hongkong, 23rd May, 1868.

ANDREW MILLAR,
HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBER,
COPPERSMITH AND BRASSFOUNDER.
No. 1, Queen's Road East & Nullah Lane.
tf 1323 Hongkong, 17th July, 1868.

WAH CHEONG & Co.
HOUSE AND SHIP PLUMBERS,
COPPERSMITHS AND ZINC WORKERS,
BLACKSMITHS & BELL HANGERS,
And,
WATER CLOSET MANUFACTURERS.
Queen's Road East,
Opposite No. 4 Police Station.
4m 917 Hongkong, 16th May, 1868.

SAIL MAKING, CANVASS WORK, &c.
AWNINGS, TENTS, and Window SHADES, made to order. FLAGS of all nations made. Travelling TRUNKS, neatly covered. Floor CARPETS made and fitted. MATTING, Floor CLOTH, &c., fitted to order. PUNKAHS made and put up. Also, Billiard Room MATS, Hall MATS, &c. Postal BAGS made according to regulations.
All orders promptly executed at moderate terms.
JAMES HAYES,
SAIL MAKER, &c.,
tf1[5] DUDDELL STREET, HONGKONG. [J2

Printed & Published, for the Proprietor, by W. H. Bell, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.